VOL. I.

From the Religious Intelligencer. theich of the late Missionary, Samuel

he. Early in life he was called to drink the of affliction. The sudden death of both his

dignity. He was put up to this by no false view dignity, for he was not ashamed to work with a hands. But he loved the soulces him to work with education. Yet he did encounter them. But under what embarrassments, with what trials of pa-tience and strength and courage, they who are

Mr. Munson entered Bowdoin college in 1825. His character there was marked by habits of laboforced the respect of the irreligious. Few have ife, with less of personal injury; or enjoyed its advantages, with greater personal benefit. He graduated with honor in the autumn of 1829. A few weeks after, he entered the Theological Seminary subsequent embarkation with Mr. Lyman, and weapon, you cannot proceed a step farther subsequent embarkation with Mr. Lyman, and melancholy death, close up his brief, but eventful foils you completely.

To the influence of the letters above mentioned

der various circumstances, in order to appreciate

satiable. Scientific investigations, whether moral, intellectual or natural, were his delight. It was interesting to see with what enthusiasm he pur-

sued them. Nor were the treasures of literature sends him far away to the darkness and pollution

and heathenism!
One feature of Mr. Munson's character must not be forgotten. He was a lover of truth. The wri- will cease also: if the latter do, the community at lamented. Ed. Spec.] ter does not remember to have met with an individual of whom this remark could with more propriety be made. There was very little of that partian attachment to system which so blinds the eye and narrows the soul. He panted for truth, and stopped not to inquire whether it was agreeative to be a state of the cause of colonization. I have probably not been less so—though unable, from the inoderate portion of worldly goods, and the large family that it has pleased God to confide ble to his sect, his party or his theory. Indeed he to my management, to give such unequivocal was not a man for sects. Party leaders always evidence of my regard for it, as you have. I will found him a difficult subject to manage; not be-cause he was wilful, but because he was sincere. in my letter to Mr. Mills—but with a full confi-

of nicely laid plans, and perfected theories. impose on such a man. His unsuspecting openthe state of Alabama, my mind became greatly
ness disarmed malice and made cunning disown
its name. He had 'no arts but manly arts,' and
on them, he rested his character and his success.

Thursday, 18th
December, was observed as a day of fasting and
by the malignant influence, that I saw slavery proon them, he rested his character and his success.

He wisely appreciated that the closer he adhered

Ullimit with the closer he adhered

Ullimit with the closer he adhered. He wisely considered that the closer he adhered to nature in his feelings and conduct, the nearer he was to truth and duty. He followed her guiding light, as it struggled through the dust of sin and formality and artifice, with child-like confidence. This experience has a structure of the continued by the few slaves that I had. I authorized a friend of mine to purchase property for me in Jacksonville. The owner of it refused to sell; Mrs. B. whose to truth and cuty. We continued our protracted meetings until Sabbath, 28th Dec., at night, having preaching the continued our protracted meetings until Sabbath, 28th Dec., at night, having preaching the continued our protracted meetings until Sabbath, 28th Dec., at night, having preaching the continued our protracted meetings until Sabbath, 28th Dec., at night, having preaching the continued our protracted meetings until Sabbath, 28th Dec., at night, having preaching the continued our protracted meetings until Sabbath, 28th Dec., at night, having preaching the continued our protracted meetings until Sabbath, 28th Dec., at night, having preaching the continued our protracted meetings until Sabbath, 28th Dec., at night, having preaching the continued our protracted meetings until Sabbath, 28th Dec., at night, having preaching the continued our protracted meetings until Sabbath, 28th Dec., at night, having preaching the continued our protracted meetings until Sabbath, 28th Dec., at night, having preaching the continued our protracted meetings until Sabbath, 28th Dec., at night, having preaching the continued our meetings until Sabbath, 28th Dec., at night, having preaching the continued our meetings until Sabbath, 28th Dec., at night, having preaching the continued our meetings until Sabbath, 28th Dec., at night, having preaching the continued our meetings until Sabbath, 28th Dec., at night, having preaching the continued our meetings until Sabbath, 28th Dec., at night, having preaching the continued our meetings until Sabbath, 28th Dec., at night having preaching the c Thus to an unusual degree, he maintained his health has always been delicate, was somewhat ing twice or thrice every day, a prayer meeting natural feelings in their integrity. And those feelings were strong. Simplicity of character, to try so high a latitude, and to fall in with habits presupposes susceptibility of feeling. It is the heart forcing its way through the prudential max-ims of the head. Mr. Munson with all his hard siderably advanced in age, and a cripple too, was

vance the cause for which he labored and died. | tunity of using, to peculiar advantage, whatever of gress, and conclusion.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1835.

Danville, Ky., Nov. 14, 1834. adequate account of the final. It is take aged to address you by the dearest name known

After the death of his parents, he became a member of his uncle's family, where he remained until his eighteenth or nineteenth year. About this south-west-for you have not put to death and rendered odious the sin of slavery, by leading

> It is the total failure of gradualism to lay hold of men's consciences, that must render it ineffectual so satisfactorily shown I shall lose by remaining a slave holder.' With such a man, using such a

It is easier to narrate these events, than describe the man to whom they refer. Mr. Munson was not one of those whom you could comprehend at a glance. It required time for his character to unfold itself. Unlike too many others, he never was in haste to turn his mind inside out for the inspection of every stranger. Those who would know him, must could remark the second of the letters above mentioned —as I have been told by others, many of whom do not agree with me as to the duty of immediate emancipation—is to be ascribed, in some good degree, the passage of the anti-slavery resolutions, in the last synod of Kentucky. An account of them may be found in the 'New York Evangelian's of the last instance. has done in toto; for it has declared the system to nently a thinking man. His mind was generally if God continues to prosper the cause of goodli-

In every aspect in which I have been brought to consider the subject, I doubt not, that the only way of getting rid of this great disgrace of our and poetry less fascinating to him. We little know and poetry less fascinating to him. We little know and poetry less fascinating to him. We little know and poetry less fascinating to him. We little know and poetry less fascinating to him. We little know and poetry less fascinating to him. We little know and poetry less fascinating to him. We little know and poetry less fascinating to him. We little know and poetry less fascinating to him. We little know and poetry less fascinating to him. We little know and poetry less fascinating to him. We little know and poetry less fascinating to him. We little know and poetry less fascinating to him. We little know and poetry less fascinating to him. We little know and poetry less fascinating to him. We little know and poetry less fascinating to him. We little know and poetry less fascinating to him. We little know and poetry less fascinating to him. We little know and poetry less fascinating to dear brother, is the only way of reach-through the contract of the contra to the contrary, her power in such matters is irresistible. If ministers will cease sinning by holding their fellow-men in bondage: their people large will discontinue it.

Further, dear brother, I know how warmly you His love of truth and propensity to embrace it dence, a confidence based upon a long observation whenever discovered, made sad work sometimes and present daily experience, I will say, that colo-

study and severe mental discipline, was a man of sentiment. Although he was no mere creature of impulse, yet he loved and cultivated the generous

To all these considerations, which I will not say

talent God had put into my keeping for his glory and the good of a large class of my neglected fellow converted to God, from 80 to 100 souls, mostly with comprehensive reach it takes in the number of the converted to God, from 80 to 100 souls, mostly with comprehensive reach it takes in the number of the converted to God, from 80 to 100 souls, mostly with comprehensive reach it takes in the number of the converted to God, from 80 to 100 souls, mostly with comprehensive reach it takes in the number of the converted to God, from 80 to 100 souls, mostly with comprehensive reach it takes in the number of the converted to God, from 80 to 100 souls, mostly with comprehensive reach it takes in the number of the converted to God, from 80 to 100 souls, mostly with comprehensive reach it takes in the number of the converted to God, from 80 to 100 souls, mostly with comprehensive reach it takes in the number of the converted to God, from 80 to 100 souls, mostly with comprehensive reach it takes in the number of the converted to God, from 80 to 100 souls, mostly with comprehensive reach it takes in the number of the converted to God, from 80 to 100 souls, mostly with comprehensive reach it takes in the number of the converted to God, from 80 to 100 souls, mostly with comprehensive reach it takes in the number of the converted to God, from 80 to 100 souls, mostly with comprehensive reach it takes in the number of the converted to God, from 80 to 100 souls, mostly with comprehensive reach it takes in the number of the converted to God, from 80 to 100 souls, mostly with comprehensive reach it takes in the number of the converted to God, from 80 to 100 souls, mostly with converted to God, from 80 to 100 souls, mostly with converted to God, from 80 to 100 souls, mostly with converted to God, from 80 to 100 souls, mostly with converted to God, from 80 to 100 souls, mostly with converted to 100 souls, mostly with converted

I did not, on my return, find public sentiment so far advanced in favor of emancipation, as I had been led to anticipate. Although it was in the there were not in our congregation, before our out of the country.' I think I may safely venture to say, that where one person, twelve months ago, thought it a possible thing to emancipate, without expatriation, there are now ten who think it not only as possible but probable, and no small product of the country.' I think I may safely venture to say, that where one person, twelve months ago, thought it a possible thing to emancipate, without expatriation, there are now ten who think it not only as possible but probable, and no small product of the fruits of this only as possible but probable, and no small product of the fruits of this stature of Christ'—and all this too, though oponly practicable mode of doing justice to the epressed, and preserving the state from certain ruin. The mistaken state of public sentiment that I found existing here, I have attributed, in a very great measure—doubtless you will say too much to colonization. Truly it does seem to me, that colonization has done more to rock the same as a small portion of the fruits of this revival, 26 persons. Three others had been revival as the feather had been revival as the feather had been revival as the feather had been revival as the feather

melled by colonization, or any of the vain ex- lieve that all this unholy opposition for the cause of liberty and religion in the slave for his own glory. states, than any other man in our country residing

beyond all doubt, the right principle; and if I do not greatly mistake, they are, now, using it with much discretion and effect. Do you not think it probable, that very gentle and calm measures would not have been sufficient to rouse up from the total and admire the goodness of God.

of grace in this church. This church, you know, was greatly blessed of the Lord, while under the pastoral care of the devoted Walton, but had not njoyed any special refreshing since he left for

Hartford, till a few weeks ago.

The Rev. T. Spencer, of Auburn, N. Y., was providentially thrown amongst us, and presented to our people, on the second Sabbath of December last, the cause of the A. H. M. Society. On the following Tuesday evening, the church which had been praying for a revival, and intended comnization has been, and yet is, the greatest obstacle had been praying for a revival, and intended comin the way of the advocate of freedom, who is ponent part of such a character. Mr. Munson was an unsophisticated man; so much so, indeed, as to lay himself open to imposition. None but the mean, however, could find it in their hearts to impose on such so. always before service in the morning, and gener ally in the afternoon, and in the evening. other week at night, and frequently in the afternoon, but then mostly to the converts.

During these meetings, we adopted no measures,

adults, and a goodly number of men. These were less objects of intelligence, what may we not ex-

means of succeeding at all, is, to apply the whole truth to the conscience. If less be done, it will be as inefficient as would be the preaching of ally present this part of the subject to you. I do

Whatever may have been the errors of the northern abolitionists—and I do not say they have been exempt from them, though surely with liber-Our congregation is composed nearly altogether uffered furnish no small palliation—they have, The Lord has done for us great things, whereof

Affectionately your brother in the Lord J. J. GRAFF.

state, where precious and powerful revivals have been experienced within a year, of which no men-

tion has been made in any public print.

Monson has been greatly blessed. Christians have been revived, difficulties in the church settled, and a large number of sinners hopefully con-

of the free church in Hartford, Conn., where, after bath to hear the word preached. He says it is one Musical Cyclopedia. a short but highly successful career, he died much lamented. Ep. Spec.]

Brother Converse,—Permit me, through your paper, to give some account of a glorious work

a short but highly successful career, he died much of the greatest desires of his heart to sit down once this side of eternity at the table of the Lord. Another case, is that of an interesting youth about 16 years old, from Texas. He has been but a few months in this country. Previous to his arrival here, he knew no Sabbath or sacred day; had scarcely read a chapter in the Bible, and had been baptized by a Catholic priest. The first sermon he heard, was the means of his conviction; he felt his need of a Savior, and, as we hope, now trusts in him for salvation. Immediately after his conversion, he throw the certificate of his

> GRANBY is now enjoying a powerful revival.—
> A large number have been brought, as we hope, to Christ. The work has been in progress four or

> Catholic baptism into the fire, saying, that will do

five weeks with increasing interest. South WILBRAHAM is another favored spot. A olessed work of grace is in progress there. are pleasing indications of a revival in several other places in this vicinity. The Spirit of God seems to be hovering over this whole section of the land. The churches have but to awake, and

a glorious harvest of souls may be gathered in.
David R. Austin. Ludlow, Mass., Feb. 4, 1835. N. Y. Evan.

From the Episcopal Recorder.

The soul of man! How shall we value it? Shall we estimate it by its duration? The stream the 28th, we continued to have preaching for anflow, without stopping for an hour. But that stream shall be dried up, and the unceasing noise except those which occasion called for, and to of its waters hushed in perpetual silence, while There was an inherent nobleness in the subject of his memoir, indicated alike by the movements of his mind, and the affinities of his heart. His views of human life and duty were evidently taken from the highest elevations of moral vision. In social life, he was superior to next, including the providential in directing me to take this station, and the subject of the subject of the subject of the movements of his heart. His views of human life and duty were evidently taken from the highest elevations of moral vision. In social life, he was superior to next, including a stand against slavery. The collection of themselves, and the birthplace of ten thousand tempests, of their education. The Teacher's department and primary classiant the subject of ten thousand tempests, and the birthplace of ten thousand tempests, the impentance of the whose summit has been the home of shows and frosts, and the birthplace of ten thousand tempests, the evidently approved. Only twice were any of reason, and certainly of AUTHORITY, and to be whose summit has been the home of shows and frosts, and the birthplace of ten thousand tempests, and the birthp views of human life and duty were evidently taken from the highest elevations of moral vision. In social life, he was superior to petty jealousies: he providential in directing me to take this station, and so sympathy with the spirit of detraction. The last to suspect, the first to forgive. In religious intercourse he maintained the same generosity. He was willing to forget minor differences, for the sake of that high and holy communion, of which the common ground, is the love of Christ the common ground, is the love of Christ works. As a man, as a Christian, as a minister, he was winner and no sympathy with the subject of slavery as it exists in the follants. The preaching was also in the station, and the lecture room, to which those were invited to converse familiarly on the subject of which those were invited the lecture room, to which those were invited the subject of six thousand years continues to the lecture room, to which those were invited the subject of six thousand years continues to the lecture room to construct the lecture room to construct the lecture room the fore the tuition of the Principal of the lecture room, to which the soul still flourishes with As a man, as a Christian, as a minister, he was worthy to be embalmed in the memory of the righteous. May his broad mantle descend upon some of the sons of the prophets, and his example and melancholy fall quicken the churches, and advance the cause for which he labored and died.

As a man, as a Christian, as a minister, he was worthy to be embalmed in the memory of the subject of slavery as it exists in the 'planting sympathetic feeling. The preaching was solemn, plain and pointed; the truth was forcibly present the subject of slavery as it exists in the 'planting sympathetic feeling. The preaching was solemn, plain and pointed; the truth was forcibly present the subject of slavery as it exists in the 'planting sympathetic feeling. The preaching was solemn, plain and pointed; the truth was forcibly present the subject of slavery as it exists in the 'planting sympathetic feeling. The preaching was solemn, plain and pointed; the truth was forcibly present the subject of slavery as it exists in the 'planting sympathetic feeling. The preaching was solemn, plain and pointed; the truth was forcibly present the subject of slavery as it exists in the 'planting sympathetic feeling. The preaching was solemn, plain and pointed; the truth was forcibly present the subject of slavery as it exists in the 'planting sympathetic feeling. The preaching was solemn, plain and pointed; the truth was forcibly present the subject of slavery as it exists in the 'planting structure, which from the weakness and helplessness of the converted the requisite the subject of slavery as it exists in the 'planting it shall be there, witnessing the dread mag' things it shall be there, witnessing the dread mag' things it shall be there, witnessing the dread mag' things it shall be there, witnessing the dread mag' things it shall be there, witnessing the dread mag' things it shall be there, witnessing the dread mag' things it shall be there, witnessi

place, conscience will be startled—she will arouse, nor will she rest more until she has conceeded, that here in this very land, where liberty has been cloven down, and dishonored, and defiled by dust, and gore, and blood, she is to be upreared, and three millions of her weeping children brought back and restored to the joys and dignity of her and gore, and blood, she is to be upreated, and three millions of her weeping children brought three millions of her weeping children brought back and restored to the joys and dignity of her the world shut its mouth, nor was a murmur from high, and from the society of holy angels and the bosom of his Father to dwell with the low and the bosom of his Father to dwell with the low and the bosom of his Father to dwell with the low and the bosom of his Father to dwell with the low and the bosom of his Father to dwell with the low and the bosom of his Father to dwell with the catholic attempted to vile of the earth? What could induce him to be a contract of the catholic attempted to the cath diess God. Must not that he beyond estimation, which can thus affect such beings? We should suppose the cup of their joys were full; and so it is: but this, the sight of a converted soul, makes it overant flow.

How make no comments, only to ask our protestant flow citizens to inquire where these matters will end?—Cincinnati Journal.

sion, so high in expectation, does this mortal frame contain. That which now animates us, by which of man, and that every master should at once resoul, to other matters, has also ceased. May the store to the slave his right—you would do more good Lord forgive and overrule all for good and us, there are two cups, and with the sweetness of A CITIZEN OF CINCINNATI. The case there 'the wine cup of the wrath of Almighty God.' sir, if the following statement will, in your appre-And who shall measure the delights of him that shall ever be tasting the 'cup of blessing,' which wake up the citizens of Cincinnati, to the ghostly

God will put into the hands of his saints? H. F. J.

Church Music.

Chorister, a performer in a choir. In this country, the chorister is the leader of the choir.

The office of a chorister is a responsible and sacred.

Catholic Character of the consecration of the Roman Catholic church, it is at your disposal.

Obeying the apostolic injunction 'to prove all things,' I attended for the purpose of witnessting the ceremonies of the consecration of the Roman Catholic Character and Fifth street. Having

nently a thinking man. His mind was generally busy with some important subject. His power of abstraction and concentration was uncommonly great. And he indulged himself in it even to excess. Mr. Munson's thirst for knowledge was increase.

It God continues to prosper the cause of goodling the practice of admitting and the practice of admitting the practi all the immediate emancipation material lying scattered throughout the state.

And now, dear brother, may the Lord grant us to see without prejudice, our duty in this, his own cause, as I do most fully believe, and make us both his active and thankful instruments in bringing the reign of righteousness on earth.

James G. Birner.

The finding of the judgment of charity, brought to embrace the Savior. During the autumn, the revival extended over the whole town, and a much larger number are expressing hopes of salvation. One or two cases are worthy of notice. A man 78 years of age was urged by one of the deacons to attend to the salvation of his soul. He acknowledged the importance of religion, and the charity, at the tribute the savior. During the autumn, the revival extended over the whole town, and the revival extended over the whole town, and a much larger number are expressing hopes of salvation. One or two cases are worthy of notice. A man 78 years of age was urged by one of the deacons to attend to the salvation of his soul. He acknowledged the importance of religion, and the content of the republican and christian.

Alt at the tribute of the real facts equally revolting to the republican and christian. Alexander of the real facts equally revolting to the republican and christian.

Alexander Durcan.

Jan. 10th, 1835.

Rev. David O. Croly, formerly a Roman Catholic the latest of the deacons to the leading the product of the salvation of the content of the salvation of the content of the republican and christian.

Jan. 10th, 1835.

Rev. David O. Croly, formerly a Roman Catholic the clerky at the salvation of the content of the salvation of the salvation of the content of the salvation of the salvatio Second Presbyterian Church, Alexandria,

D. C.

[Rev. Mr. Walton let Maximul in the free church in Harting Conn. Where after the acknowledged the importance of religion, and when pressed to decide now, immediately to attend to it in earnest, he wished for a little longer time to consider the subject. He is now rejoicing play, rather than those of a more simple character of the people. Hence tunes are selected which are capable of being performed with the greatest display, rather than those of a more simple character of the people. Hence tunes are selected which are capable of being performed with the greatest display, rather than those of a more simple character of the people. Hence tunes are selected which are capable of being performed with the greatest display, rather than those of a more simple character of the people. Hence tunes are selected which are capable of being performed with the greatest display, rather than those of a more simple character of the people. Hence tunes are selected which are capable of being performed with the greatest display, rather than those of a more simple character of the people. Hence tunes are selected which are capable of being performed with the greatest display rather than those of a more simple character of the people. Hence tunes are selected which are capable of being performed with the greatest display rather than those of a more simple character of the people. Hence tunes are selected which are capable of being performed with the greatest display rather than those of a more simple character of the people. Hence tunes are selected which are capable of being performed with the greatest display rather than those of a more simple character of the people. The people where the p Wabash College Indiana.

This institution is 160 miles north-west of Cinciunati, and 50 miles north-west of Indianapolis, seat of Government of Indiana. It is located in a central position in the Upper Wabash country, which includes the portion of Illinois and Indiana, north of the National road, and east of the Grand

School of high order at that place. Vigorous ef- especially, hy all who come to the West to do forts were made to carry the plan into execution.

In less than one year a Teacher's Seminary

INFO

INSULT TO A CITIZEN OF CINCINNATI.-A re-

From the Cincinnati Journal, Jan. 23d.

one. Next to that of the clergyman, perhaps none sanctified the interior of the building, the proceis required; though from common practice we holy' (?) 'ministry,' fully equipped, not 'with might infer otherwise. It is a lamentable fact, that the whole armor of God,' but with mitres, cru a conscientious man seldom pays that attention to science, taste, and practice, which is necessary to qualify him for a chorister. He witnesses the increment, I stood in the public street. I observed stability and levity of choristers generally, and at once concludes that it is all to be attributed to the many in the surrounding multitude took of their with those who are capable of making it so. In outrage. I observed others who were similarly selecting choristers, we presume none will be treated; but I shall leave them to speak for them-

ter, which naturally express devotional feelings.

Musical Cyclopedia.

This ships character than those of a more ships character than the decay of the carry earthly interest in that country, the revenues of the Catholic church are constantly increasing in consequence of the simony of the

LETTERS FROM THE WEST .- No. II.

BROTHER PORTER,-I perceive by the analysis you have given of your paper, that you contemplate among other things a correspondence with clergymen and laymen at the West, for the puronly about twelve years since, and now the population exceeds one hundred thousand. New portions of the country recently organized, are set- who may be wanted to build up churches, conthing with great rapidity, in beauty, fertility, and natural resources, this country is unrivalled by any equal portion of the great western valley. Itsextent equals Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Control of the great western valley. Itsextent equals Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Control of the great western valley. Itsextent equals Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Control of the great western valley. Itsextent equals Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Control of the great western valley. Itsextent equals Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Control of the great western valley. Itsextent equals Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Control of the great western valley. Itsextent equals Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Control of the great western valley. Itsextent equals Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Control of the great western valley. Itsextent equals Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Control of the great western valley. Until recently there was no literary institution prospect of society, and the prominent signs of the throwing out some hints concerning the present whatever in the Wabash valley. Two years ago, at a meeting of the friends of learning and religion at Crawford's-ville, it was resolved to establish a

INFIDELITY. The starting point in the present and High School was opened under the care of march of public sentiment in these recently new Mr. Mills.

The site is healthy and pleasant, half a mile froin the village. A building has been erected, affording a boarding-house, school room, and according to boarding-house, school room, and according to the state of the commodation for twenty-five students and is situated on a valuable lot of land, the property of the A charter has been obtained for a college, and has generated a degree of recklessness of sentiits waters toward the ocean ever since it began to flow, without stopping for an hour. But that stream shall be dried up, and the unceasing noise of its waters hushed in perpetual silence, while the soul still lives and moves. That mountain the systematic exercise, which will in part defray the hope of stows and averges of their education. notice. And they are sending their deadly influence deep and far into the community, and not least among the youth of the West.

Another fact in the history of public sentiment

and the spirit in which they should come. They

and the spirit in which they should come. They

and the spirit in which they should come. They

be the meaning of this verse. Christ, among other

and the spirit in which they should come. They

be the meaning of this verse. Christ, among other

and the spirit in which they should come. They

be the meaning of this verse. Christ, among other

and the spirit in which they should come. They

and the spirit in which they should come. They

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and the spirit in which they should come. They

and the spirit in which they should come. They

be the meaning of this verse. They

be the meaning of the teacher's regular systematic visits, made to

be the meaning of the teacher's regular systematic visits, made to

be the meaning of this verse. They

be the meaning of the teacher's regular systematic visits, made to

come to he place of meeting from their closets? see that our condition points out the men we need, come to h: place of meeting from their closets. ed to resist or evade prejudices, and above all, the superintendent? Does he not know that it is men 'full of the Holy Ghost and of faith;' for bis duty to preside here? Does he not think that clearly, it is divine, not human power, that must his influence, exerted at the concert, will be felt through the whole school? That it will tell upon the deadly of immortal souls through eternity?

The chief design of visitation, then, should be the destiny of immortal souls through eternity? influence of religious error. Such men we shall Why was it that extracts previously selected, were should be performed as often as once a month, hail with thrilling pleasure. And we want them not read from the Visitor, the Instructor, the Now-for what is done, must be done quickly. We Companion or some other periodical? The Sabwelcome them to a straggle not easy, nor soon bath school concert may be made interesting to once a week would be desirable. The time of welcome them to a straggle not easy, nor soon children, and useful to teachers. But in order the visit should be previously known, so that all children, and useful and interesting, the obmay be at home and prepared. The teacher may have God for their strength, and in which ject for which it was instituted must be kept in success is salvation for dying souls; salvation for view: this great object is, to implore of that Alour country—salvation for a world.

Yours, respectfully, Austinburgh, Ohio, Jan. 26, 1835.

How shall the Destitute be supplied? You are doubtless aware, Mr. Editor, of the great need of faithful and efficient ministers of the mers to the cross of Christ as the only refuge and rock of safety, and to carry to far distant lands, the glad news of salvation. The Macedonian cry comes to us, with importunity, on almost every breeze. Many churches in our happy land destitute of the stated means of grace. ing no under shepherd, no one to lead them into the green pastures of God's word, they grope their way in spiritual gloom and darkness, wander far at length they become as scattered as almost or quite to lose their visibility as a church, thus in-

iring their own souls and dishonoring "God. generate men, too, are among us, living without hope, and without God in the world. Living and dying unreconciled to God, they sink down a everlasting despair, being cast into outer darkness, where is weeping and wailing and guashing of teeth. There are millions of heathen who never even heard of the gospel of the blessed Jesus, They too are bound with us, to the judgment of the great day. In short, look where you will, you may see a field for ministerial labor. Pastors are wanted in the churches; missionaries are wanted, at home and abroad, to instruct in the things which pertain to the kingdom of God, to point perishing inners to the Lumb of God who taketh away the sin of the world. 'The fields are white, already for the harvest.' 'The harvest truly is plenteous, but,'

A host of young men is wanted to go forth and abor in the vineyard of the Lord. But where are they? Surely, there are young men in the church--young men, too, of ardent piety-whose hearts love to the Savior; young men posessing gifts and talents, which, if cultivated, would ender them efficient ministers and teachers, who, for want of a little encouragement and assistance, re left to hide their talents in the earth.

alas! alas! 'the laborers are few.'

Now what is to be done? Is there not a want of ministerial labor? Is it not a fact that the time or has come? that the fields are white for the harvest? is it not true now, 'that the harvest exactly at the time appointed. is great, but the laborers are few? And are we Second: By the punctual attendance of the teach—except the regular monthly visit, as we said before, hear his voice. v. 29. And shall come forth; they that infidel, but his early education held him so much apply to himself. The editor of the Landman not called upon now, to 'pray the Lord of the ers. This is very important. harvest?' And while we pray, have we not something more to do? We are taught to pray, give us day by day our daily bread; but who, when he recollects how extensively infidelity prevail to the whole community that have done coil, unto the resurrection of damnation.

What does 'marvel' mean! Marvel not the was not left to embrace the fatal delusion, when he recollects how extensively infidelity prevail to a how extensively infidelity prevail to to provide a supply of the necessaries of life. Our meditation and prayer, and by attending the teachprayers should always be accompanied with cor-responding effort. It is to be lamented that prayer ers' meeting for examining the lesson, &c. They

preparing for the work of the ministry, or for teaching; for primary and Sabbath school teaching and and for the immediate conversion of the schol-things which God does on the Sabbath? ers are greatly needed. I have already stated, that are, if impenitent, and for their sanctification and Why may Christ do the similiar works? young men are in the churches, whose energies usefulness if already converted; by visiting the there is guilt, awful guilt, somewhere! It is not they must also store their minds with interesting did, he must have been equal in nature; and so the perfect coincidence with the will, and subordinate to my object to point out on whom it rests; but let facts, or select them to read to their scholars in Jews understood him. every one inquire for himself, individually, what their classes or in private circles collected for conto kill him, because he not only had broken the Sabbath,

in the churches might be brought forward, en- the scholars.

From the [Tenn.] Millennial Trumpeter.

Our Country. In contemplating the peculiar manner in which our country has been blessed by heaven, every American heart should rise in thankful adoration ty God, on account of our sins, and honestly and aid from the teacher, who, if punished in any heart, we should humble ourselves before Almighrepent that we have so shamefully abused his unmerited mercies. Although by Divine Providence the school. we have been enabled to surmount many apparently insuperable difficulties, and have made great bution to some benevolent object. The effect of this he wished? flattering prospects which still lie before us, we

There are evils in our country—yea in beloved America, whose turpitude is of such a nature, that they would add blackness to the dark annals that they would add blackness to the dark annals. The simple answer to this question is relation of son he considers himself subordinate to ing this important object. I have been at considers in the relation of son he considers himself subordinate to ing this important object. of a Nero, or die still deeper the sullen catalogue this: The visits, as to their frequency and nature, his father, so Christ, though he is an equal co- able loss to ascertain my own duty. None of the

deadly error are merging into infidelity as their long been denominated 'The land of the free and the home of the brave' will be smitten by the place of rest. They all gravitate towards this as withering curse of Jehovah, and stand, as an awful their common centre. And in the whirl of elements, beacon to other natious, showing the displeasure

and again, from the pulpit and the press. But

fessed followers of the meek and lowly Savior.

Sabbath School Concert.

Enjoying the privilege of attending a Sabbath school concert, a few weeks since, I was grieved at penetrating eye, with facts in view, would rather for his office (ardent love to the souls of children they ask? their pupils attend the concert? mighty Being who, we are assured, will never withhold the blessings asked in the name of Jesus, that he will bless Sabbath schools, especially the one with which the suppliants are connected. Realizing this, and being ardently devoted to the cause, the teachers will often weep in secret places over their beloved pupils, while their hearts' gospel, to feed the flock of God, to point dying affection which they feel for the souls of their pu- he can make his visits interesting. Rather than pils will influence them to speak often, one to an-Thus will the flame, kindled in one bosom, extend itself from heart to heart, and being fanned by interchange of feeling, will bluze forth brighter and brighter, and prayer, fervent, incessant, and next scholar. As often as once in three months, where superintendent, teachers and pupils are assembled in concert. On the countenances of the teachers can be read a lively interest in the upay from God, into by and forbidden paths, till building of the Redeemer's kingdom. They have prayer. We might adduce facts to show the value assembled in their Savior's name. The superin- of such little meetings, and point to many classes tendent is in his place. He has learned from the in which every individual gave evidence of a dead, which was introduced at v. 21. teachers the condition of their respective classes change of heart. and his remarks are made, and pieces selected accordingly. After singing a hymn adapted to the occasion, a prayer is offered, fervent, comprehenthey have met. Then a story is read about a country, and we may add in the city too, has been marks on such words in John in Lesson I. Sabbath school scholar, who in early life loved the Savior, and delighted to pray and read the Bible; and then, after a few years, died in peace, and went to be forever with the Lord. All presteachers make resolutions to be more faithful in their exertions to win souls to Christ, and their prayers are more fervent. But I will not enlarge.

SPECTATOR.

to be here,' and when the time for another con-

Boston, Wednesday, Pebruary 25, 1835 SABBATH SCHOOLS.

cert comes, all are in their places.

er, First, By the sch

THIRD: By interesting the scholars in their ter he thus prays, does not use his own exertions making it a subject of daily study, conversation, with the Father shown in several respects. Further questions. Yes, Christian friends, an effort is required on your part, to call forth and assist young men in incompanies on the fact that the eternal destiny of immortal souls is, in a great measure, depending of immortal souls is in a great measure, depending of immortal souls is in a great measure, depending of immortal souls is in a great measure, depending of immortal souls is in a great measure, depending of immortal souls is in a great measure, depending of immortal souls is in a great measure, depending of immortal souls is in a great measure, depending of immortal souls is in a great measure, depending of immortal souls is in a great measure, depending of immortal souls is in a great measure, depending of immortal souls is in a great measure, depending of immortal souls is in a great measur All cannot become missionaries, ministers, or intercourse with the children learn how to adapt self could with God. teachers; but I apprehend that all have a duty to their instructions to their capacities and wants. Was breaking the Sabbath among the

gle with obstacles most insurmountable. J. A.

Watchman.

Watchman.

We decided manner. Furnishing scholars with books and the other for violating the Sabbath. For each of the use the law denounced death. —Barnes.

The ministry, or struggle with God, which they considered blasphemy; and the other for violating the Sabbath. For each of these the law denounced death. —Barnes. of the library and other privileges as penalties, never results in good: for it is often the case, that these scholars who have facilities for preparing themselves well on their lessons, are such as most require their pride to be checked, instead of being to God, for thus distinguishing us, as a people by fostered by presents; and those that labor under holy flame of love, is rising from the altar of every getting their lessons, most need the encouragement way, may be disheartened, and induced to leave

are guilty of many great and aggravated sins : some looked. We hope to notice this again when we of which are disgraceful to humanity, and which, speak of the cultivation of a benevolent spirit.

very much fear, will stamp an indelible stain of SIXTH: By interesting the parents, and through ay and disgrace upon the name of American them, the children at home, by means of visitations. It father's plans, though he may be the active agent; traffic, whether they have come into possession by There are evils in our country—yea in beloved Here we come to the inquiry, How can visits and further, though in all his business transactions and that they ought, in justice, to be immediately

is fully authenticated; viz, that all other forms of will be turned to frowns, and our land, which has more criminally negligent, both in the city and The inferiority in either case is not absolute but country, than in these social visits. So far as it only relative: not inferiority of nature, but of office relates to the country, the question ought rather or station. The direful nature and tendency of these servation, we are persuaded that aside from the mean?—These greater works he goes on to tell. one teacher in twenty ever regularly visits his in v. 19? v. 25? v. 28? 29? &c. nanced by many, who occupy respectable their scholars simply to promote their welfare. stations in life, and ever 100 by many of the pro-Repeat the editor speaks of slavery. See last to visit their scholars when absent from the school, Repeat v. 21. For as the Father raiseth up the dead teacher usually regards such a visit as a task, and he will. called on for a reason for the absence, will of any but God raise the dead? Did Christ satisfied with bimself, and with the scholar and hope, or to arouse the indifferent to devotion in hereafter he more punctual; and the scholar is acquiring the habit of making good excuses and in a fair way of fulfilling Dr. Franklin's maxim. MEN WANTED. Now, dear brother, you plainly thus, I was led to inquire? Did the teachers on the our condition points and the administrator of all its concerns. See ch. i. not be shought strange that not more than three scholar to know the reason of absence, but that fairs of men. The Son is the executive of this world Did the teachers on the other hand, it should be regarded as one. Heb. i. &c. Such, from the connection, appears to Have they made any efforts to have child. The teacher should even manifest that the raised from the dead. And where is object of his visit is something which allures him to the house, and not a task he is compelled to per-

and for such teachers in the city as have leisure, cate previously prepared, and should always close his visit with prayer. The conversation with the parents should be in the presence of the children; and on the other hand, that with the children sires rise to God in their behalf. The tender after he has once made the trial need be told how Now let us enter the place the teacher should meet his scholars together, ei-

Here we see the importance of having the children in the same part of the parish. We doubt the dispersion of scholars in all parts of the parish.

sation, each teacher should set apart an hour ener or the giver of light, &c. ent show by their fixed attention that they are weekly, or a small portion of each day, to pray deeply interested. The little children receive imknow, so that they may think of it at that moment their teacher is praying for them.

As regards visits for absence from school, if teach-It is the feeling of every heart. 'It is good for me ers are faithful, and interest the children, they will not be unnecessarily absent; and a visit when all other things which pertain to mankind. children are necessarily detained from school by sickness, want of clothing, or otherwise, will always be acceptable, and will be regarded as a lars are not necessarily absent from the school. it shows they are not interested; and any visit, coming, in the which all that are in the graves shall influence of the camp. He did try hard to be an will do little good.

John v. 17 to 30.

If Christ was the Son of God in such a sense that

Repeat v. 18. Therefore the Jews sought the more he or she has to do in the case, and knowing duty, versation and prayer, and by much and familiar but said also that God was his Father, making him-

perform on this subject; if nothing more, pray. so that the interest they feel, may be imparted to Jews punished with death? What had Christ done on the Sabbath? What other and assisted. They must be sought out, and helped forward in the work. It is believed to be a
interest the scholars, and he will seldom have
reason for putting him to death?—Find fact, that many modest and diffident young men need to complain of the absence or tardiness of passages in the Old Testament which make such acts punishable with death.

onored the Father.

to God, for thus distinguishing us, as a people by distinguishing us, as a he such the Father do; for what things soever he appended. doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise.

What does 'verily, verily,' mean? What

As a dutiful son who is engaged in business with his father, and has a common interest with him in all his concerns, does nothing but what he sees his father moral evil to hold any of our fellow beings in un-

Read v. 20. What does the father show the son to have been, how can teachers be induced to visit Must Christ then know all things?—What will he the parents and children? for from extensive ob-Read John viii. 12 to 30. What is said of Christ

WEDNESDAY. The first great work Christ speaks

What does 'quickeneth' mean? Can raise the dead ?

Find and read the passages about the raising of

Luke, and the damsel in Mark. Pray that those dead in sins, may be made alive in

THURSDAY. The next great work of Christ is administering the affairs of men. Repeat v. 22. For the Father judgeth no man, but

hath committed all judgment unto the Son .- Questions. 'Judgment' here does not refer to the final judgment, but to Christ's sitting as arbitrator on the af-

Repeat v. 23. That all men should honor the Son even as they honor the Father. He that honoreth not even of our lusts. the Son, honoreth not the Father which hath sent him. than the legalized murder of our own species .-How should men honor the Son ?-Fur-

As the Son is the acting God in this world, so not worship the Father.

those who do not render proper homage to Jesus hurried into the presence of their Judge, or left Christ, do not worship the true God. 2d. Those on the field of slaughter weltering in their blood, who withhold proper homage from Jesus Christ, who do not honor him EVEN As they honor the Father, the least friendly aid to mitigate their pain or cannot be Christians. 3d. One evidence of piety is when we are willing to render proper praise and homage to Jesus Christ—to love him, and serve, and obey him, with all our hearts.'-Barnes,

Pray that we may think of Christ, and honor him

FRIDAY. Repeat v. 24. Verily, verily, I say unto into condemnation; but is passed from death unto discipline of war.' life.—Ask numerous questions.

from natural to spiritual life; and declares that he can give the one as well as the other. This truth evidently follows also from the fact, that he ad- preservation of moral virtue in a camp-waged ministers all the affairs of this world. Christ now resumes the subject of raising the

Read v. 25. Did Christ soon after this raise the ment, of moral habits, who knew the value of do-

sive, short, and confined to the object for which not, that the great hindrance to visiting in the the Son? What does 'life' here mean? See re-Read v. 26. What hath the Father? What

John frequently uses such words as 'life.' 'light.' In addition to the visits for prayer and conver- &c. for enlivener, or the one who gives life; enlight-

Read v. 27; and ask questions. This verse con-

tains the same sentiment as v. 22. Christ is to judge when and how to impart life,

because he is the Messiah, as well as to conduct

Pray that the authority of Christ may soon be ac- enter an apprenticeship to the trade of war, mau-

partial substitute for the privileges of a Sabbath from the dead is now under consideration, Christ school. Many a dutiful child has been grieved takes occasion to speak of the final resurrection that his teacher should neglect visiting him for and judgment, of which also he is to be the author all beyond the present life, the mere imaginings forward and taken the work of seeking revense forward and By what Means can the Punctual Attendance of Children be best secured.

Weeks, and perhaps for months, when his lifeart and conducter. This is another evidence of his divinity.

Weeks, and perhaps for months, when his lifeart and conducter. This is another evidence of his divinity.

have done good, unto the resurrection of life; and they in check that he dared not hazard the bold exper- has been prosecuted because he published said

As not the general judgment but the divinity of Repeat v. 17. But Jesus answered them, My Fa- this great subject, it may be proper to question somewhat at length.

Read v. 30; and ask questions.

mentioned attributes of divinity, and though he does the plans of the Father.

QUESTION. What passages of Scripture speaks of Christs doing works which none but God can do.

Rev. Mr. Cheever, we think it high time the dis- holy mountain.' handed down to posterity, as a martyr for temperabundance of peace so long as the moon endureth' ance. If we mistake not, Deacon Jones, after —and 'the knowledge of the Lord fill the whole Pray that men may honor the Son, even as they ance. If we mistake not, Deacon Jones, after selling Bibles and N. E. rum from the same house, Tuesday Repeat v. 19. Then answered Jesus will have the satisfaction of knowing that his name The San of man can do nothing of himself, but what devil's endorsement, 'That's the deacon for me,' been likely to come into his present views, unless

Great Moral Reformation needed.

As to the subject of slavery, I am by no means do, that is, nothing that does not fall in with his willing bondage, or to consider them as articles of

Many other evils of alarming magnitude, of October, Rev. J. Burchard commenced a property of the property of t Many other evils of alarming imagnitudes, which slavery is not the least, are presenting which slavery is not the least, are presenting and in which the three religious societies, and it is not the universal spread in which the three religious societies, and it is not the least, are presenting and in which the three religious societies, and it is not the least, are presenting and in which the three religious societies, and it is not the least, are presenting and in which the three religious societies, and it is not the least, are presenting and in which the three religious societies, and it is not the least, are presenting and in which the three religious societies, and it is not the least, are presenting and in which the three religious societies, and it is not the least, are presenting and in which the three religious societies, and it is not the least, are presenting and in which the three religious societies, and it is not the least, are presented as the least and the least are presented as the tains which stand in way of the universal spread of the gospel of peace, and which must become a plain before the great Zerubbabel, and the way of plain before the great Zerubbabel, and the way of the way of plain before the great Zerubbabel, and the way of plain before the great Zerubbabel and the way of plain before the great Zerubbabel and the way of plain before the great Zerubbabel and the way of plain before the great Zerubbabel and the way of plain before the great Zerubbabel and the way of plain before the great Zerubbabel and the way of plain before the great Zerubbabel and the way of plain before the great Zerubbabel and the way of plain before the great Zerubbabel and the way of plain before the great Zerubbabel and the way of plain before the great Zerubbabel and the way of plain before the great Zerubbabel and the way of plain before the great Zerubbabel and the way of plain before the great Zerubbabel and the way of plain before the great Zerubbabel and the way of plain before the great Zerubbabel and the way of pla plain before the great Zerundadel, and day. Be-the Lord thus prepared for the millennial day. Be-sides the conversion of the Jews and Geutiles, sides the conversion of the Jews and Geutiles, which commands the exertion of the Christian of God. Generally there was a very good depublic at the present eventful era, the evils that infest our own country, are too prominent to escape the notice of the intelligent, discerning Christian. Among these we recognize, war-slaverybling of every kind-profanation of the day and name of God—papal idolatry and superstition— corruption in our popular elections—all those pub-lic scenes of fashionable amusement and divergreater or less degree by the church, viz:-the theatre-the ball-room-and other large convivial arties in each of which all religious feeling and fellowship is necessarily excluded. Some of these Lazarus in John, and the widow's son at Nain in prevailing enormities we have reason to be thankprevailing enormities we have reason to be that of vival, been brought into the visible kingdom pursued with unabating zeal and violence.

We are gratified, at this time, in being able to We are granted, at this time, in Israel on the interesting children, under the daily instruction evils of war. We know they will be read with Mrs. Burchard, give pleasing evidence of he

Evils of War. Arms, through the vanity and brainless rage Of those that bear them, in whatever cause, Seem most at variance with all moral good, And incompatible with serious thought

War is without doubt one of the greatest evils that ever invested our fallen world. Indeed it is exert his saving power, and rising of one hun the genuine consequence of sin. Very soon after and forty persons have been added to the disapostacy,it commenced in the family of Adam. Wars and fighings, inspiration informs us, come Strictly speaking it is no less nfused noise and garments rolled in blood.' and lingering out a miserable existence without too painful and revolting for contemplation!

The very structure of an army, as well as the peculiarities of the camp, is of immoral tendency -being throughout a system of monarchy—giving absolute authority to the superior, and requiring passive obedience in the inferior, without regard to the nature of the commands, which are qualified you, He that heareth my word, and believeth on him only by the phraseology of doing and performing that sent me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come all manner of things-according to the rules and

The writer of this article has been young and now is old-having spent most of the active tion of life, which lies between twenty and thirty in the revolutionary war; a war commenced under the most favorable circumstances for the expressly for the defence of civil and religious rights, of liberty and independence-composed of our own citizens and yeomanry, many of whom especially the officers, mature in years and judgdead?—Further questions.—This verse has the mestic virtue; all these barriers notwithstanding, same sentiment as v. 22. he has witnessed the rapid progress of almost every vice keeping full pace with the advancement of military science in the American army. The perpetual routine of military duty-the periodical beats of the drum-the daily parade for mounting and relieving guards—practices inde-spensible in the camp and quarters of an army— together with the sudden necessity for new forti-So Christ is equal with the Father in his ability fications and forced marches in preparation for attack or defence—are all calculated and all combine to break down the Sabbath to a level with common days. Moreover the establishment of raising and recruiting an army where the bribes reform. of bounty and intoxicating liquors are the prevailing inducements for inexperienced youth to gre all the remonstrances of parents, guardians, or soldier with danger, death and carnage, serves to satisfy the conscience, harden the heart, destroy natural affection, lead to infidelity, and to consider

ican army towards the close of the war.

If war itself in all its bearings is a real evil, and corresponding exertions, on this subject, are so much neglected. How few, comparatively, feel to mouth over the desolations of Zion!

They monday. Christ first vindicates bimself for doing works on the Sabbath, from his relationship as the considered in their employment, and ing works on the Sabbath, from his relationship as the volume who are not capable of comprehending.

They monday. Christ is the subject under consideration, it will here be out of place to enlarge on the former. Still, for the volume who are not capable of comprehending. views? Must they not be turned over to the class of evil things? For the writers part, after more Louis, seems to know who Deacon Giles means than 30 years' experience in this department, be- And when this matter shall have been fully investigation. sides 7 years in the American army, he has for The general sentiment of this verse is the same as that of verse 19. Though Christ has all the above—blages are the occasion of more evil than good. believing it will greatly aid the temperance cause. might easily be called forth in the service of Christ and his church, which now lie dormant. Oh! scholars at their houses, as is spoken of below; he will and any specific to the world, who has dared to come out and appropriate the world where the world shadows of discipline, while they have given a Sir, to him and all concerned, it will prove a der real display of titular pomp, martial noise, intem-Pray that we may all be prepared for the final judg- perance, and insubordination to the paramount revenge. Had he'let it pass as a dream, he might

Note. Barnes, though he has many good thoughts appears defective on the connection and force of the several parts of this lesson.

With this view of the subject which the mirror of truth seems to present, it must be the indispension in which he lived will be pointed out to the wonstable duty of Christians to pray for the entire above this lesson. lition of a practice so destructive and demoralizing in its nature—so formidable an impediment INQUIRE AT AMOS GILES'S DISTILLERY.—By to the spread of the gospel of peace. To pray to have given a specimen of their skill and power to the spread of the gospel of peace. couraged and assisted, who would become respectable and efficient ministers of the everlasting gospel; who, if not encouraged, would think themselves incapable of doing much, if anything, for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom others need pecuniary aid, and for want of it, are obliged withal to abandon the thought of preparating for future usefulness in the ministry, or strug-level and assisted, who would become resourced and pental the follows assisted, who would become resourced and pental the follows assisted, who would become resourced and pental the follows assisted, who would become resourced and pental the follows assisted, who would become resourced and pental the follows assisted, who would become respectation of the Jews was, a very natural and just one. The interpretation of the Jews was, a very natural and just one. The interpretation of the gospel of peace. To pray to the spieler with desirable and the same and the Jews was, a very natural and just one. The interpretation of the Jews was, a very natural and just one. The interpretation of the Jews was, a very natural and just one. The interpretation of the gospel of peace. To pray to the spieler, with the said the had the same right to have every "company of spearmen may be converted and the mand of the gospel of That 'wars may cease to the Read Num. xv. 32 to 36; and Lev. xxiv. 10 to 16. closure should have been made. Mr. Cheever manuel the Prince of Peace may speedily ends of the earth.' That the happy reign of Im-Read John x. 22 to 32. What is said of Christ has done enough, by this act, to have his name commence when the righteous shall flourish, and

> earth as the waters cover the seas.' PEACE. The personal history of our venerable correscompelled by Christian principle. There must

> > For the New England Spectator. Revival at Windsor Vit.

We the undersigned, professors of religion in the town of Windsor Verment; believing it our duty, humbly and gratefully to acknowledge the goodness and loving kindness of the Lord to us, present to the Christian public the following statements.-Previously to the first of October last, the cause of religion was in a low state in Windsor; To the Mahrattes, two misof a Calegula. And if some means are not speedily devised to remove them from our land, we have great reason to fear, that the propitions we have great reason to fear, that the propitions of the latter only object is the welfare of the children only object is the welfare of the chil of the church were very gloomy. On the 5th of To Syria and Palestine,

Episcopal, and Congregational, all united house. The meetings were well attended of union among those professing Christian sustained the meeting, and we assuredly be there was much of earnest, acceptable an. Among these we recognize, war—savery

The Holy Spirit was poured out in a powerful

The Holy Spirit was poured out in a powerful glorious manner, and in the course of the me ing, about one hundred and thirty persons hopefully converted to God. These were see lic scenes of fashionable amusement and device and seasons of intense interest, when the sion, which have been too long sanctioned in a and seasons of intense interest, when the glore sion, which have been too long sanctioned in a and seasons of intense interest, when the glore sion, which have been too long sanctioned in a sion which have been too long sanctioned in the sion which have been too long sanctioned in the sion which hav God seemed to fill the place of our sol sembly. A large number of the hopeful conv were heads of families, and a portion of the talent and influence of the place, have, by this p mark, that the moral aspect of the place is ground ly and happily changed, a goodly number born of the Spirit. The doctrines preached wa strictly Calvinistic. The meeting has been follow ed by no unhappy reaction, but has left the die ent churches in a peaceful and prosperous and through the generous smiles of heaven, the Spirit has continued, in a greater or less degree, ent churches since the commencement of the meeting. The clergymen of the village, and one or two others, participated in the religious ere-The scene of general combat in the field, or the storming of fortified posts, is appalling beyond description. Every battle of the warrior is with during our holy convocation with during our holy convocation with great earner those who do not honor or worship him as God, do not worship the Father.

confused noise and garments rolled in blood.

Human beings rushing upon each other armed with the weapons of death in the exercise of all ers of many Christians, the Holy Spirit, did, mers and faithfulness; and in answer to the pay. the malignant passions of our depraved nature— have no doubt, signally bless his labors. A ber, we trust, will bless God forever that be directed the footsteps of his servant this war With perfect unanimity, the congregational church sooth their dying anguish—presents a spectacle and society have recently settled a minister, Rev. G. S. Wilson. And now to God be all the glory and praise for his blessings to this people Signed, — E. EDGERTON, NATHAN COOLING, WALTER R. GILKEY, C. SPALDING, HART SMITE J. G. DUDLEY, EDW. E. PHELPS, GEO. B. GERN WM. TILESTON.

For the New England Spectator.

MR. EDITOR,-I have often noticed that who man seeks revenge for real or supposed wrong God makes the principal evil consequences of the revenge recoil on the avenger. I have never seen a more striking instance of this than that of the man who assumed to himself the character drawn in the article which has caused so much excite

I am a plain man, accustomed to attach a more meaning to words than what apparent belongs to them. I read that article in the Land mark, and knowing nothing of the particular application that might be made of it, supposed it be a powerfully drawn picture of the imagination I could but admire the writer's talents at dream ing, and hoped he would soon be visited with a other vision as striking, and of similar impor-Many of my neighbors read the piece, and was disposed to view it as a good dream which might military rendezvous in towns and villages for have a happy effect on the glorious temperand

When I took up the next Landmark, what should I see but a notice that an individual in Salem, of whom I had no knowledge before, had masters; is deeply subversive of civil, social and stepped forward and taken to himself the chance SATURDAY. As the subject of the resurrection moral virtue. The necessary familiarity of the ter of Deacon-Giles, and declared his intention seek revenge. Now God says-'leave vengeance to me; I will repay it. But this man has come Repeat v. 28. Marcel not at this: for the hour is them, was carried far away with the deteriorating them, was carried far away with the deteriorating ed a dream which a certain man has seen fit to

> vidual the character of Deacon Giles,' whereas, before the work of revenge began, not one in twenty, who now know it, knew there was such an individual in the world. Every body now tigated before a civil tribunal, as I hope it will Without effecting the ostensible object for which it will then be seen how the man will stand before militia—they have too generally proved the mere priate to himself the character of Deacon Giles rules and habits of civil life. It appears that most have gone on with his distillery, he might of the towns which have not established temperance associations, have been prevented by the per-nicious influence of treating at these gatherings of as having once had a real existence. The very With this view of the subject which the mirror name of the man will be known;—the very house tillery stood, in which the demons were supposed may be nothing to hurt or destroy in all God's picture, large as life, will be placed at every 10th ner of the streets, and future ages will gaze will horror, and point at it and ask- Is this Deacos Giles and his distillery?' Will not this be a det revenge?

Proposed Enlargement of the Missions of the Board During the Year.

Early in the year, for three years past Prudential Committee has published a schedule have been some sympathy in the sentiments of the apostle, 'Those things that were gain to me, I counted loss for Christ.'—Mirror.

Trudential Committee has published a sentiment of the number of missionaries, upon a very moder at calculation, whom it was desirable for the Reard to send forth. It is the fields Board to send forth, during the year, to the fields already occupied by its missions, and to the new fields to which Parovidence was calling its attention tion. Before presenting such a schedule for be present year, it seems proper to repeat those former years in connection with the number missionaries actually obtained and sent forth int the several fields. Needed. Obtains. Miss. | Assist

. For the year 1839.

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the two preceding years. The second and third great work of converting all nations unto God. columns contain the number of men who have

as missionaries, but are not	yet desi	gnated	d, will be
mentioned.		B 1	
For the present year.	Needed.	Designated.	
ANDTHURSE OF		Miss.	Assis
Western Africa,	2		310
'Greece,	1	1	
-Syria,	113-4	1	
Cyprus,	1		
Asia Minor, including Tre-			
bizond,	3	1	
Turkey in Europe,	. 2.	1	1 - 3
Nestorians, one a physician,	2	1	
Mohammedans of Turkey,	1		
Mbhammedans of Persia,	1		
Central Asia, to explore	2		
Rajpoots of Western India,	N - H		
one a physician,	3		
Mahrattas,	6	2	1
Tamul people, one a printer	. 4	3	
Indian Archipelago, for the	- 11/23		
Battas, and the islands of	F		
Nias and Borneo,	8	3-	
The Chinese,	6	2	
Cherokees,	2		
Choctaws,	1		
*Creeks,	2		
Osages, and other Indians	vest.		
of the State of Missouri,	9 6	4	
"The Sioux,	2	1000	
«Ojibwas,	2		
Andians in New York,	1	1	4 -
	3	1000	100
Totals,	62	19	1
41	-	100	5 11 3 11

Also, two teachers for the Cherokees, two for the Osages, and five for the Choctaws.

missionary are yet to receive appointments. prospects for the present year. The plans-are of the work is every year becoming greater. Mis-

ed-of whom 64 only were ordained ministers of obtaining additional missionaries and the increase the gospel. Is the church of Christ in earnest in of its resources. But the Lord's ear is not heavy its efforts to fill the earth with the knowledge of that he cannot hear, nor his arm shortened that he the Lord? Shall the Board go on occupying new cannot save. May he by his spirit effectually ground? Shall it any longer endeavor to keep teach the churches and the board the lesson which pace with the grand movements of Providence? he designs by these monitory events, fill us all During the three years past, six ordained mission- with holy zeal and perseverance, in preaching the aries, and two male assistant missionaries, have gospel to every creature, and enable us diligently died; and nine missionaries and twenty male to accomplish as an hireling our day, that the assistant missionaries, owing to impaired health, blood of souls may not at last be found in our the expiration of the time for which some of them skirts. engaged in the work, the discontinuance of the missions in the former Choctaw country and among the Chickasaws, or for other reasons, have withdrawn from the service of the Board; leaving the increase of ordained missionaries in four years only 49, and the number of male assistant missionaries actually less by two, at the present time, than it was four years ago. This leaves the number of missionaries of the Board now among the heathen 99, and the present number of male assistant missionaries 47. But what are these, in the great responsibility attached to their situation, comparison with the many millions in Africa, and and their dependence on the Spirit of God, they western, southern, and eastern Asia, and the islands of the sea, and on our own continent, to whom we have undertaken to proclaim the gospel? When have undertaken to proclaim the gospel? When will the work be done?—how?—by whom? Brethren, in the confidence that it will meet so

More men will be urgently needed the present

and do it far more rapidly?

missionaries to meet the great and increasing demand of the heathen world. To accomplish this ef the Holy Spirit, with his sanctifying and reis the work of time. It is, also, to a very considerable extent, peculiarly the work of God;-He ers and ours, He will remember us in mercy, and only can convert the hearts of the young men in cause his face to shine upon us that we may be our country and endue them with the gifts and graces which are requisite for so holy and laborious a calling; and he only can fix their minds and hearts on the heathen, and dispose them to abanden all the blessings of their native land and encounter cheerfully the toils and exposures of a counter cheerfully the toils and exposures of a missionary life. Yet to raise up a number of missionary life. Yet to raise up a number of missionary life. Yet to raise up a number of missionary life. sionaries adequate to perform the service which on SLAVERY, in which strong abolition principles Christ at his ascension, charged his followers with, are adopted. The last paper contains an article and to furnish them for their calling, is a work in on the domestic slave trade, containing many which the churches have an important agency, heart-rending facts. The writer thinks Congress and for which they are to a very great extent re- ought immediately to be petitioned to put a stop sponsible. If the conversion of the heathen to to the traffic. God should linger or be postponed for some centuries to come, for the want of an adequate number of missionaries, would it be any the less the scription of Bokbara, a large city, states-'You fault of the churches, than if the failure had been owing to the want of adequate funds? Did not Christ, when he gave the command to disciple all nations, make his followers responsible for all the means requisite; and if they are faithful, may they not be confident of his blessing on their efforts to obtain the means? Are there, then, it may be respectfully and affectionately asked, those anxious and untiring exertions made, which the exigency, demands, for multiplying, greatly and speedily, the number of candidates for the foreign missionary service? Are those institutions whose special ob ject it is to train up young men for the ministry. as liberally supported as they ought to be? Are due efforts made in all parts of our land to search out young men of piety and talents, and induce them to enter on a course of study for the sacred Events subsequent to the publication of each office? Is unceasing and fervent prayer offered of the above schedules, made it expedient to send for our colleges, that the young men in them may a greater number of missionaries into a few of the be converted and qualified to serve God among fields, than was proposed. In most of the cases the heathen? Do ministers and private Christians where a less number or none at all has been sent, every where labor and pray for the effusion of the ait has been owing solely to the want of missiona- Holy Spirit and the conversion of souls around ries to send. And the deficiency has been so them, as they would do, if they had an unquenchgreat and threatens to be so great during the able desire for the salvation of the heathen, and present year, that the Committee have hesitated to realized how much the speedy accomplishment publish a schedule for the present year, fearing of this depends on a great increase of the number that the influence of it might not be salutary. of missionaries? Are all suitable means used to But the churches ought to be made acquainted direct the minds of ministers and candidates for with the demand for missionaries, and also with the SIX HUNDRED MILLIONS OF HEATHENS, and to the probable supply, that they may be incited to the demand made by them—benighted, miserable, for the leanness of the Spectator this week. pray the Lord of the harvest that he would send and perishing in sin as they are-for immediate estimate is more rigidly made, even than those of are preparing to send, so few men to perform the chiefly occupied with reference to those letters.

As the foregoing remarks relate principally to been designated to the several fields; and the the apprehended deficiency in the number of misnumber of those who have received appointments sionaries, it may be inferred that no increase in the receipts of the board will be necessary for the current year. It should, however, be stated that if the expenses at the several missions already established remain the same, any increase of the number of missionaries must necessarily increase the expenditures of the board. Should the board send out this year thirty missionaries and male assistant missionaries, which but little exceeds the tinuance. It commenced January 23-closed yesnumber sent forth during the last year, their outfit terday. God has been pleased to pour out his and conveyance to their several fields of labor, together with what it is necessary to advance for their support, will probably occasion an increase by Rev. Mr. Foote, and has been greatly blessed of expenditure, above that of the last year of at to our church. Quite a number of sinners have least \$20,000. Other reasons exist for an increase been awakened, and hopefully converted. About yet the distance that separates the President and of expenditure. In nearly all well conducted missions, which have been in successful operation for a number of years, especially if enlarged plans have been formed for promoting education and for the distribution of books, as is the case among the Mahrattas, in Ceylon, and at the Sandwich Islands, the expenditures must increase from year to year. Otherwise the labors of the missionaries already there cannot be rendered most efficient nor the greatest advantage be taken of the progress already made. The amount which should be added to the expenditures of last year on this account cannot be stated definitely. It should not, however, be less than \$10,000. This would make the Indians. sum needed by the board for establishing new missions, and strengthening those already in operation and extending their influence, to exceed that expended last year by \$30,000.

The committee have never presented an appeal One accepted missionary and one asssistant to the Christian community under circumstances more solemn and affecting than the present; or Such is a brief view of the plans and progress when they felt it more necessary to solicit their of the Board so far as missionaries are concerned, brethren in the ministry and of the churches to for several years past; and such are its plans and take a share in their responsibility. The urgency urged upon it by the manifest indications and calls sionaries are not suffered to remain by reason of of Providence. Limited as they are, and they death. Ten of their brethren and sisters who one are exceedingly limited compared with what they year ago were laboring among the heathen, have should be, they are in imminent danger of being fallen in the field; four of whom were preachers care of one of his servants, he retired to a particumore than half frustrated by the want of mis- of the gospel. Three other preachers have been From the foregoing schedule it appears, that the whole number of missionaries which the Board has ventured to ask of the churches for a

In behalf of the prudential committee, R. ANDERSON, DAVID GREENE, Missionary Rooms, Feb. 19th. 1835.

From the Religious Intelligencer.

A REQUEST.

The church in Yale College, at a recent meeting, in view of the approaching anniversary of prayer for Colleges, Resolved, that taking into would present to the churches the special reques to be distinctly and fervently remembered by them, in their prayers on that day.

Why should not the churches of America do it, ready response in your hearts; and we commu nicate it in this public manner, through the me dium of the papers, because we know of no other year to sustain the operations of the Board, than there is now any prospect of obtaining. way so convenient and speedy. We have been induced to make such a request,—formal and unwonted,—partly in the belief that a voice from a The committee are aware that the churches have not the power at once, or in a single year, to tinctly to the importance of praying for all such raise up an indefinite number of well quantied institutions, and thus quicken your nearts in the might serve to awaken your attention more di performance of the general duty: but, more es newing power, and hope, that through your pray-

> Signed, in behalf of the church in Yale College. ELEAZER T. FITCH, Paster. NEW HAVEN, Feb. 17th 1835.

> The PITTSBURGE CHRISTIAN HERALB, a pres-

PUNISHMENT FOR SMOKING IN THE STREETS .-Barnes, in his travels in Central Asia, in his de on a donkey, with a blackened face, as a warning to others.' This is a good hint to Americans, for the prevalence of smoking in the streets of our towns is a great nuisance.

Young Mens' Anti Slavery Society .- After a full discussion of the question,-"Can an politionist consistently become a member of the American Union,"—it was unanimously decided

The next debate, which will be public, is to be on the following question:-

"Would the discussion of the question of aboliion in the churches tend to promote or retard the. nterests of practical pietv."

As this is an important subject, and all are inited to attend and take part in the debate, we expect a full house, and an interesting meet-

THE CONCORD LYCEUM is discussing the subject

DEACON JONES, of distillery memory, has found land's staunch supporters.

Intelligence has been received of the death of Rev. HENRY WOODWARD, missionary at Ceylon. The ill health of the editor must be our apology

BIRNEY'S LETTER TO GERRIT SMITH WAS reforth laborers into his harvest, and also feel con- help?—If all this is not faithfully felt and done, ceived by the latter four days after he had forstrained themselves to strive more zealously to how can the churches excuse themselves before warded his [Mr. Smith's] letters to Mr. Racon. multiply the suitable laborers for the work. The their redeemer and head; that they have sent, and which we have published. His reply therefore, is

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Religious. REVIVALS.

Our readers will find a cause for thanksgiving in the number of revivals we publish te-day. We hope that the set time to favor Zion has come, and that these are only drops before a copious

outpouring of refreshing grace.

Nelson, O., February 3, 1835.

Dear Brother,—We have had a protracted meeting in this congregation, of eleven days' conspirit and revive his work. Yes, dear brother, a hundred were in the last anxious meeting, or meeting of inquiry, including converts. We trust and pray that the work will go on. B. FENN. Affectionately yours,

INDIAN MISSIONS. Mr. Brainerd,-If the following extract from the letter, recently received from Rev. C. Byington, will be interesting to your readers, you are at liberty to insert it in the Jour-A. BULLARD. Cin. Journ.

'I left Dwight this morning. The family were well. For ten days past, there has been an unusual degree of seriousness among the scholars here—of some we hope they have found a Savior. Pray for them and for the missionaries among the

Choctaw Agency, Dec. 8, 1834.

INFLUENCE OF NEWSPAPERS.—The opinion expressed by a correspondent of the Charleston Observer, in the following language, deserves serious consideration. The evils that have resulted in numberless cases from the circulation of infidel universalist and unsound publications, have been eplored by many ministers, who yet have negcted to encourage sound religious publications Brethren, exert your influence in favor of a reli-gious paper, and the paper will in turn strengthen your influence and aid you in your labors.

BISHOP HUTTON .- While Dr. Hutton was bishop of Durham, he was once traveling between Wensleydale and Ingleton, when he suddenly dismounted, and having delivered his horse to the lar spot, at some distance from the highway, where board has ventured to ask of the churches for a space of time equal to one-seventh part of the earth, is about 190, and that 83 (not including married or unmarried females) have been obtain-more than on any other, the board depended for

pass the place without presenting his thanksgiv-

Rev. James Gallaher, pastor of the third presbyterian church of this city, has received and accepted a call to the presidency of the theological department of Marion College, Missouri.

COLLEGE FOR LADIES.-The Kentucky Legislature has conferred upon Messrs. Van Doren's Institute for Young Ladies, in Lexington, the chartered rights and standing of a College, by the name of VAN DOBEN'S COLLEGE FOR YOUNG-LA-

By the power granted to the Board of Trusteen and the faculty of the college, we understand from the Daily Reporter, that a diploma and the honorary degree of M. P. L. (Mistress of Polite Literature,) will be conferred upon those young ladies who complete the prescribed course of studies; and that the same honor may be conferred upon other distinguished literary ladies in our country; and also, that the honorary degree of M. M. (Mistress of Music,) and M. I. (Mistress of Instruction) may be conferred by this college upon suital

The Messrs. Van Dorens were formerly principals of the Female Institute in this town.ark D. Ad

Foreign. Important News from France.

Morning Chronicle Office.

The following important announcement appeared in the Moniteur of Wednesday:—

'The King has recalled M. SERRUIER, his minister at Washington. The minister of Foreign Affairs has made known this resolve to the minister of the United States in Paris, informing him at the same time, the passports which be might re-quire in consequence of this communication, are at his disposal. In consequence of the engagements entered into by France, the project of a law relative to the American debt, will be presented to the Chamber of Deputies tomorrow. A clause will be added, the purport of which will be to guarantee eventually those French interests which may chance to be compromised.

The 'engagements entered into by France' referred to, are no doubt the solemn pledge of the King, that the Bill of Indemnity should be presented to the Chambers. This will accordingly be one, but it will doubtless be rejected instanter. In the mean time, the recall of the French Minis doubt of the determination of the French Government to withhold the indemnity and prepare for

The Paris correspondent of the Chronicle remarks upon the article in the Moniteur as fol-

'This spirited reply to the offensive paragraph in the President's Message, is considered in Paris as published more with a view to satisfy opinion and induce the Chambers to vote the 25 millions with less repugnance, than as expressive of any real indignant or warlike feeling entertained by the French Government. The official part of the Moniteur being dated the 13th, its expression, tomorrow, led the people to the expectation of the presentation of the project to the Chamber on the following academies have been selected for Wednesday. There was no sitting, however, on that day, and it was understood that it would be presented on Thorsday. Later from France

The following important item in the papers re-ceived by last night's mail, was not published in the extra issued yesterday. The London Morning 5th the extra issued yesterday. Post of Jan. 16, quotes the following: 'It is this evening affirmed,' says the National,

that the Moniteur of to-morrow morning is to announce that Mr. Livingston, the American Minister, has received his passports, and that M. Serruier, Minister of France in the United States, nas been recalled. War is therefore declared. But at the same time that the Royalty of the 7th of August gives such satisfaction to its outraged dignity it orders its Ministers to present, after tomorrow, to the Chamber of Deputies, the treaty with the United States, and in the course of eight

days peace will be made.'
Our Paris Correspondent observes that the Moniteur's announcement has excited more derision than

This last remark of the Post, seems fully to confirm the supposition that the King has dismissed n apologist in Tyler Parsons, one of Abner Knee- our Minister, merely to drive the Chambers into assing the bill, by making them take the responsibility of war. Or perhaps, it was thought Mr. Livingston would budge, if he was threatened

him to go-Cabinet, and not the American Minister, took the against the pavement of the street there-

The True Sun further says:
The Paris papers are filled with notices of the Message of the President of the United States of We subjoin of America to Congress. The subject had, our cor-respondent reports, caused the Cabinet of the Tuileries very great uneasiness. Its language was deemed too strong to be passed over in silence, the King of the French, and the character of General Jackson precluded the possibility of his being practised on and won over by King Louis Phillip, so that to avoid hostilities, (to pay the was out of the question,) would, it was feared, prove a matter of extreme difficulty. It was supposed, however, that Government would parry every attempt that might be made to bring the subject under discussion in the Chambers until the resolution of Congress on the matter should have become known.

Still Later.

Paris papers to the evening of Jan. 16th, and Havre to the 17th. have been received.

The indemnity bill was presented in the Chamber of Deputies on the 15th by the Minister of Finace, whose remarks evince a sincere desire that it should meet with success. On the other hand, nearly al the Paris papers appear averse to its passage under present circumstances. The result is extremely Letters from the most respectable sources at Havre,

dated January 18, say on the authority of advices from Paris of the previous day, that Mr. Livingston had determined to remain at his post in Paris. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17th.

ELECTORS.—As far as we can calculate, the number of members elected up to this time, amount to 456, of whom 290 are reformers, and 166 ministerial, giving a clear balance of one hundred and twenty-four in favor of reform and against ministers. This is a pretty considerable

nearly two hundred. Not the least gratifying circumstance—as showing how the principles of liberty, sooner or later, must triumph over the intolerance of usurped power—is that the Duke of Newcastle (whose

The success of Mr. Abercrombie and Sir John impbell at Edinburgh shows, that in spite of toturn reformers, and the Scottish counties will nothing was told me of the cause or the probably have the honor of following such excel- tion of it. their duty by again selecting for their representa-tive Sir Henry Parnell, who was the main instrument of overturning the Wellington administra-

In Ireland the spirit of Orange intolerance has O'Connell descated the proprietor (!!) of the borough,) one man declared, as he tendered his vote cognize in the sum of \$1000 each, for their appearfor the reform candidate, that he had been offered seventy-five pounds to vote the other way.

The contests at Cork and Dublin excite great charged. interest. At each place the tories have started candidates of their own to oppose the reform can-

A local newspaper, more remarkable for the boldness than the truth of its assertion, notices the o'Connell. Mr. Latouche, the banker, voted against O'Connell. Mr. Latouche is a methodist. If the editor of the Standard can find one catholic whose vote has been given against Mr. O'Connell, we will give him leave to make use of Cobbett's gridiron in connection with our own proper selves.

Domestic.

JOHN C. WRIGHT, one of the Judges of the Sureme Court of Ohio, and formerly a distinguished member of Congress has determined to resign his seat on the bench, and devote himself to the practice of law in Cincinnati, and to the advance-ment of the law school, which with others he is now conducting; an undertaking for which his

nual meeting in this city, on the 8th inst., under an order of that body, founded on a law of the last legislature, providing for the application of a part of the literature fund to the education of teachers of common schools, under the direction teachers of common schools, under the direction of the regents of the university. The committee consisted of Messrs. John A. Dix, Jesse Buel, and John L. Graham. Their report, is an elaborate and eloquent treatise on the subject referred to the Mr. M'Kinley, a very judicious man, viewed that moment, he said, would this Union be dissolved. and eloquent treatise on the subject referred to the committee, and it will be read with lively interest all who regard the improvement of our system of common school instruction as a means of elevating the character of our citizens and preserving

the purity of our free institutions.

The committee propose the establishment of a department of instruction for common school teachers in the existing academies; and, in order that the departments, to be organized, 'should be put on such a footing as to insure efficiency to the extent of the means at the disposal of the regents, they recommend the selection of one acad-

The regents, at the recent meeting of the board, the establishment therein of a teacher's department, viz:-

1st district,-Erasmus Hall, Montgomery, Kinderhook, Orange Columbia St. Lawrence " St. Lawrence, Herkimer Fairfield. Chenango Oxford, Capandagua, For the prosecution of their design, the regent

have resolved to appropriate the sum of \$400 annually, for the support of teachers in those acade mies in which departments shall be organized and it is intended also, to supply them with a suitable philosophical and chemical apparatus, libra-

ries, &c. &c .- Albany Argus. Assault upon Rev. Mr. Cheever.

The examination of George W. Jenes, John of both branches. F. PUTNAM, JOHN F. ALLEN, and ELIAS HAM, took place on Monday at the Police Court. The omplaint was as follows:-

To the Justice of the Police Court within and for the town of Salem in the county of Essex :-

Samuel H. Archer, of said Salem, schoolmaster in behalf of the common wealth of Massachusetts on oath, complains, that George W. Jenks, John Putnam, John F. Allen, mariners, and Elis stoutly. There is more smoke than fire in the affair.

Ham, laborer, all of said Salem, on the seventh day of February, 1835, with force and arms at The True Sun, a thorough democratic London Salem aforesaid, in and upon the body of one paper, says of Mr. Livingston's leaving Paris, with- George B. Cherver, in the peace of the comout staying to coax the government after they told monwealth then and there being, an assault did make, and him the said George B. Cheever did 'It is true he leaves the first Secretary of the Legation, in the capacity of Charge d'Affaires, behind him; but we are persuded, that this is the effect of mutual arrangement, in which the French effect of mutual arrangement, in which the French initiative. These sturdy Republicans have a sin- and him the said Cheever, in and upon his head, initiative. These sturdy Republicans have a singular knack of tearing to pieces the web of an artful and tortuous diplomacy. We can easily figure to ourselves the astonishment of De Rigny, when he saw that the American, instead of making a single effort to sooth the wounded vanity of his government, took him at his word; and, for aught we know, the project of law, respecting the American claims may be as much due to the said Cheever as also by striking, lashing the said Cheever as ty of his government, took him at his word; and, there as well by casting and throwing down of for aught we know, the project of law, respecting him the said Cheever as also by striking, lashing, the American claims, may be as much due to the dignified conduct of Mr. Livingston, as to a sense of justice on the part of the Cabinet of the Tullie ries.

The Transport of the Mr. Livingston as to a sense of justice on the part of the Cabinet of the Tullie ries. ver divers great and dangerous bruises, hurts, and wounds, and other wrongs and injuries, etc, against

> We subjoin on the testimony of Mr. Cheever. was walking alone up Essex street, and when near the Salem Hotel, I heard some one running behind me, and soon felt a heard some one running near the Salem Hotel, I heard some one running behind me, and soon felt a hand upon my shoulder. The man asked me if I was Mr. Cheever. I said yes. Then he said I have something for his last will be ordered \$1000 to be put into the hands.

you, or words to that effect. I then suspected his object, because I had heard rumors that such an attack would be made upon me, though I had never given credit to them, not believing such an outrage possible in this community. I asked the man if he knew God was looking on us both, and that we must give an account at his bar. The that we must give an account at his bar. The man then threw me down and struck me, as has been stated by other witnesses. Attempts were made to interfere, but my recollections are indefi-nite concerning what took place amidst the confusion of the scene. The man whom I now recognize as Mr. Ham, only asked me if I was Mr. Cheever. I then knew his object from previous rumors. Since a witness has so testified, I have an indistinct remembrance that Mr. Ham, said he came from Amos Giles' Distillery. I have no remembrance of blows being given while I was down. I know not the exact time when I said I forgave him most sincerely. I might have said that twice. I did not say, till the blows were all over, that I forgave him for bearing one of God's anointed ministers. I never thought that one word I said to the man would tend to irritate him to beat me more severely. I had no such intention in what I said. I felt at the time I was not hurt, and my motive in saying so was to allay the excitement that was getting up, as some thought I was almost killed. I wished to prevent all further confusion and dismay. When I went home I found I was hurt, though I did not feel it immediately. whole majority over tories in the new parliament, ing at my room I was very faint, and felt a sinknearly two hundred. ing at my stomach, which made me apprehend I had received an internal injury. The Docter owever relieved me of my fears on this point; and I was in fact not much hurt. I preache twice on the next day and was able to attend to

one of the most striking proofs that reaction has ual in this Court House. I made not the least re-

I think I should have been benten the interference been delayed. It is my opinion that the gathering of men around us, caused my assailant to desist sooner than he otherwise

Here the examination on both sides closed; and been actively engaged in a combat with the spirit of reform. At the Tralee election (where Maurice the council in the case, the court ordered George the council in the case, the court ordered George ance at the court of common pleas, on the third Monday of March next. John F. Allen was dis-

Congress,

FEB. 15. In the House of Representatives, Mr. J. Q. Adams presented some memorials in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and after stating that he could not support the prayer of the memorialists, he referred the papers to the

FEB. 16. DISCUSSION OF SLAVERY .- Several p titions were presented in the House to-day, for the The petitions presented by Messrs. Evans of Maine, Phillips of Mass. and Denny of Pennsylvania, were, after some appropriate remarks from those gentlemen, on their motion, laid on the table, without provoking any discussion. Mr. Dickson of N. Y. presented a petition signed by the mayor and many sitizens of Rochester, which he moved to print, with izens of Rochester, which he moved to print, the names annexed to it. The motion to print to it. But the unusual demand for the printing the signatures attracted notice, and, of course, op now conducting; an undertaking for which his abilities and experience eminently qualify him.

Instruction of Common School Teachers.

—We have read, with much pleasure, the report of a committee of the regents of the university of this state, on the 'education of common school teachers,' presented to the regents at their first annual meeting in this city, on the 8th inst., under

the proceedings as an attack upon all the southers states, through the District of Columbia. If the object was to throw a fire-brand into the slavehold southern members of neither party in the House were likely to be made converts to abolition by the were likely to be made converts to abolition by the discussion; and that the proposition could not be treated upon its abstract merits, as applicable only to the District. It beings up the whole slavery question, in the same manner in which it was connected with the proposition to restrict Missouri from authorizing slavery within its limits, after its admission into the Union; and when the question comes up again, it is doubtful whether it will be again compromised. The vote was reconsidered by a vote of 125 to 81; and the question remaining on the motion to print the memorial, the debate took a fresh motion to print the memorial, the debate took a fresh start, but was arrested by the motion of Mr. Arches to lay the whole subject on the table. Mr. A. s marked that it was almost as indiscreet for southe gentlemen to discuss this subject, as it was for northern gentlemen to introduce it. The motion northern gentlemen to introduce it. The motion prevailed by a vote of 139 to 63—more than two te

Massachusetts Legislature.

The Speaker of the House has been quite ill for several days and Mr. Keyes of Concord has been appointed Speaker pro tem. Several of the members are absent on account of illness, and one, Mr. Gor

don of Charlestown, died on Wednesday.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of an extra session of the Legislature, have reported in favor of an adjournment on the 10th of March next, to meet again on the first Wednesday of June next, for the purpose of passing upon the revised statutes now under the consideration of a committee

The Senate then proceeded to the choice of Sena

lottings.	1st bal.	2d bal.		4th bal
Whole number,	39	39	39	39
Nec. to a choice,	20	20	20	20
J. Davis,	171	18	19	20
I. C. Bates,	8	10	14	11
W. Baylies,	9	9	9	3
L. Saltonstall,	5	2	0	0
J. Q. Adams,	3	0	10	0
no de sammen		1 . 3 .1 1 -	the same from	in ann

INSTALLATION. On the 11th inst. Rev. H. N.

Briusmade was installed Pastor of the Congrega-tional Church and Society in Pittsfield. Sermon

In this city, on the 22d inst. Mr. Charles Moulton to Miss Harriet F. Pelham—Mr. Wm. Nichols to Miss Lucinda Stowell.

Miss Lucinda Stowell.

In Dorchester, Henry Herrick of New Haven,
Ct. to Miss Sarah Maria Wright of Windsor.
In Quincy, Mr. Wm. G. Appleton to Miss Eliza daughter of Hon. Thomas Greenleaf.
In Peterboro' N. H. by Rev. Mr. Abbott, Mr. Wm. Gibbon of Mass. to Miss Eunice Wilson.

DEATHS.
In this city, on the 22d inst. Miss Nancy Ingols, 32.
In West Springfield, Mr. Warham Button, 37; death caused by a cart wheel passing over his body on the 6th inst. while going for wood with his ox

In Wilbraham, Mr. Noah Ferre, 49; found dead in the woods, killed by a blow on the head, in felling

Henry Munroe, late of Boston, 34. Boarding School.

MR. EMERSON'S English Boarding School for Masters and Misses under 14 years of age in Chester, N. H. Spring and Summer Term comnences April 2nd.
Tuition 34 for 12 weeks.
Board \$1,42 per week, including washing and

rmall repairs on clothes.

Refer to Deacon Daniel Noyes, Boston.

Rev. J. Clement and Hon. Wm. M. Richardson,

Christian Ethics,
OR MORAL PHILOSOPHY, on the principles of Divine Revelation, by Ralph Wardlaw, D. D. From the second London edition, with an introductory essay, by Leonard Woods, D.D. President of the Theological Seminary, Andover.

The respective provinces of Philosophy and Theology. The mistakes in the method of pursuing our inquiries on the subject of morals; and especially on the attempt to deduce a scheme of wirtne from the present character of human matter.

the attempt to deduce a scheme of wirthe from the present character of human mature. The moral system of Bishop Butler. The rule of moral obligations. The original principles of moral obligations. The identity of morality and religion. The question, how far disinterestedness is an essential quality in legitimate love to God. The peculiarities of Christian obligation and duty.

Extract from the introductory Essay by Dr Wood.

This volume, as a whole I reckon among the best which this age, or any age, has produced. And I

POETRY.

'To Die is Gain.' Why should I wish a longer stay Below than God shall please to give?

What is there in life's cheerless day, For which I still desire to live? Its cares and toils, a dull routine, With scarce a fleeting joy between.

What is there in calm death I fear? Its quiet shall be sweet to me. At death the gate of glory's near; And all my faith exults to see, Shall burst upon my ravish'd sigh-Beings, bright scenes, and realms of light. How shall I triumph to behold

The deep things of eternity-The mystic place of gems and gold, And friends, who long have waited me, Who'll haste most joyful to embrace, And welcome me to that blest place ! How sweet the seasons I shall spend!

How calmly rest-how fond converse! Or with a chosen bosom friend, Explore the starry universe, And find through the unbounded range,

New scenes mysterious and strange! O what are all our joys below, To one dear hour thus spent in heaven?

Where all we seek or wish to know To open vision shall be given? Then come, O death! and welcome, come My bliss, my hope's beyond the tomb. Dryden N. Y.

'Inquire at Amos Giles' Distillery.' me time ago the writer's notice was arrested by an advertisement in one of the newspapers, by an advertisement in one of the newspapers, which closed with words similar to the following; 'Inquire at Amos Giles' Distillery.' The readers of the Landmark may suppose, if they choose, that the following story was a dream, suggested by the readers of the r

Deacon Giles was a man who loved money, and was never troubled with tenderness of conscience His father and his grandfather before him had been distillers, and the same occupation had come to him as an heir-loom in the family. -The stillhouse was black with age, as well as with the smoke of furnaces that never went out, and the fumes of lortured ingredients, ceaselessly convert-ing into alcohol. It looked like one of Vulcan's Suthies translated from the infernal regions into this world. Its stench filled the atmosphere, and it seemed as if drops of poisonous alcoholic perspiration might be made to onze out from any one of its timbers or clapboards on a slight pressure. Its owner was the treasurer to a Bible Society, and he had a little counting-room in one corner of the distillery, where he sold Bibles.

He that is greedy of gain troubleth his own house. Any one of those Bibles would have told him this, osom of his family, and certain it is that one of the ancle bones. Moreover, Deacon Giles' temper was none of the sweetest naturally, and the liquor he drank, and the fires and spirituous fumes among which he lived, did nothing to soften it.

If his workmen sometimes fell into his vats, he himself oftener fell out with his workmen. This was not to be wondered at, considering the nature of their wages, which, according to no unfrequent stipulation, would be as much raw rum as they

Deacon Giles worked on the Sabbath. He would neither suffer the fires of the distillery to go out, nor to burn while he was idle; so he kept busy as they. One Saturday afternoon his workmen had quarrelied, and all went off in anger. He was in much perplexity for want of hands to do the work of the devil on the Lord's day. In the dusk of the evening a gang of singular looking fellows entered the door of the distil-Their dress was wild and uncouth, their eyes glared, and their language had a tone that was awful. They offered to work for the Dea-con; and he, on his part, was overjoyed, for he thought within himself that as they had probably been turned out of employment elsewhere, he could engage them on his own terms.

He made them his accustomed offer; as much run every day, when work was done, as they could drink; but they would not take it. Some of them broke out, and told him they had enough ed them a pittance of money; but they set up such a hugh, that he thought the roof of the building would fall in. They demanded a sum, which the Deacon said he could not give, and would not, to to such piratical looking scape-jails as they. Finally he said he would give half what they asked, looked towards the door, and made a step back-wards, and the Deacon thought they trembled, but wretchedness of those who do get drunk and whether it was with anger, or delirium tremens, or something else, he could not tell. However, they winked and made signs to each other, and

The Deacon had a fresh cargo of molasses to be quor. When he went home, he locked up the doors, leaving the distillery to his new workmen. As soon as he was gone, you would have thought cated and lie on the same bed. Sad indeed. Do ported to earth, with all its inmates. The distille with sorrow upon them? See the picture. ry glowed with fires, that burned hotter than ever before, and the figures of the demons passing to and fro, and leaping and yelling in the midst of their work, made it look like the entrance to the bottomless pit.

Some of them sat astride the rafters, over the heads of the others, and amused themselves with blowing flames out of their mouths. The work of distilling seemed play to them, and they carried it on with supernatural rapidity. It was hot enough to have boiled the molasses in any part of the distillery, but they did not seem to mind it at all. Some lifted the hogsheads as easily as you would raise a tea-cup, and turned their contents into the proper receptacles; some scummed the boiling liquids; some with huge ladles dipped the smoking fluid from the different vats, and raising it high in the air, seemed to take great delight in watching the fiery stream, as they spouted it back again; some drafted the distilled liquor into empty casks and hogsheads; some stirred the fires; all were boisterous and horribly profane, and seemed to engage in their work with such familiar and malignant satisfaction, that I concluded the business of distilling was as natural as hell, and must have originated there.

I gathered from their talk that they were goi to play a trick upon the Deacon, that should cure him of offering rum and Bibles to his workmen; and I soon found out, from their conversation and know how the workmen got out of the distillery, which he found fast locked as he had left it. He was still more amazed to find they had done more work in one night, than could have been accomplished, in the ordinary way, in three weeks. He pondered the thing not a little, and almost concluday, as it was the Sabbath. Accordingly he went church, and heard his minister say that God words hell and devils were mere figures of speech, as it happened to be communion Sabbath, he attended meeting all day.

In the evening the men came again, and again the Deacon locked them to themselves, and they They finished all his molasses, and filled all his rum barrels, and kegs, and hogsheads, with liquor, and marked them all, as on the preceding night, with invisible inscriptions.— Most of the titles ran thus: 'Consumption sold HERE. INQUIRE AT DEACON GILES' DISTILLERY.' "CONVULSIONS AND EPILEPSIES, Inquire at Amos Giles' Distillery." 'INSANITY AND MURDER. Inquire at Deacon Giles' Distillery.' 'DROPSY AND HURDER. This is right but we must

In the morning the workmen vanished, as be-fore, just as it was dawn; but in the dusk of the evening they came again, and told the Deacon it morning, and as they could not stay with him any longer, he was welcome to what they had done. The Deacon was very urgent to have them remain, and offered to hire them for the season at any wages, but they would not. So he thanked any wages, but they would not. So he thanked the property of the proper

In the course of the week most of the casks erns, and groceries, and rum-shops. But no soonbut he chose to learn it from experience. It was said that the worm of the still lay coiled in the rified from the dram-shops: the bar-rooms were sold here. Delirium tremens, death, damnarified from the dram-shops; the bar-rooms were its members had drowned himself in the vat of hot liquor, in the bottom of which a skeleton was some time after found, with heavy weights tied to cask of the Deacon's devil-distilled liquor, to wonthe ancie bones. Moreover, Deacon Giles' tem.

The drain's is that one of the liquor in the use of their customers; but in their place a gaping crowd filled every store that possessed a jesus, and love poor sinners!

Now, children, I hope you will all give something for the missionaries. See if you cannot give specting the expenditures which are made art could efface the inscriptions. And even when one six cent piece every month, or once in two the liquor was drawn into new casks, the same deadly letters broke out in blue and red flame all over the surface.

The rum-sellers, and grocers, and tavern-keepers were full of fury. They loaded their teams with the accursed liquor, and drove it back to the distillery. All around and before the door of the Deacon's establishment the returned casks were piled one upon another, and it seemed as if the inscriptions burned brighter than ever. Consumption, damnation, death, and hell, mingled together in frightful confusion; and in equal prominence, in every case flamed out the direction, INQUIRE AT DEACON GLES' DISTILLERY.' One would

have thought that the bare sight would have been enough to terrify every drunkard from his cups, and every trader from the dreadful traffic in ardent spirits. Indeed, it had some effect for a time, but it was not lasting, and the demons knew it would not be, when they played the trick; for they knew the Deacon would continue to make in the whole world, might have a nice little tract effects, have led to a reform. The use of rum, and that as long as he continued to make it, there would be people to buy and drink it. And so it proved.

For the New England Spectator.

To the Young. It is important that you should know that some the best set of workmen that ever lived, much less men are addicted to bad habits. Some will tell and on these they will become intoxicated. Now When he mentioned the word Bibles, they all I wish to tell you that it is wrong to drink rum,

disobey the Bible.

then one of them, who seemed to be the head man, agreed with the Deacon, that if he would let them work by night instead of day, they would stay with him awhile, and work on his own terms.

This man was a father; and he had by his wicked example taught his sons to go to the bar-room, and greecry. Well, what do stay with him awhile, and work on his own terms.

What God commanus.

Now, listen with all your might—hark:—Sarah, John, Peter, Mary; all you little boys and girls that read this paper—pay attention.—Each of you get a little box, and see if you cannot drop a treat; and there are not a few young latitle box, and see if you cannot drop a treat; and there are not a few young latitle box, who find it pleasant to grew up to be men, and, like their father, they worked up, and a great many hogsheads then in would become so drunk that they could not to from his country customers, to be filled with li-stand up. In this picture you can see the father and one of his children. They are both intoxithat one of the chambers of hell had been trans- you not think their mother feels bad as she looks



Now I want to impress it upon your mind, that movements, what it was. They were going to it is wrong and wicked to drink rum and brandy, write certain inscriptions on all his rum-casks, that and if you do it, you may become as bad as the should remain invisible, till they were sold by the father and son in the picture. And if you should fall, and rise no more, because of the sword which should remain invisible, till they were sold by the Deacon, but should flame out in characters of fire, as soon as they were broached by his retailers, or exposed for the use of the drunkards. When the drunkards when the drunkards when the drunkards are the drunkards and the glutton that the drunkard are the drunkard and the glutton that the drunkard are the drunkard and the glutton that the drunkard are the drunkard and the glutton that the drunkard are the drunkard and the glutton that the drunkard are the drunkard and the glutton the drunkard are the drunkard and the glutton that the drunkard are the drunkard and the glutton that the drunkard are the drunkard and the glutton that the drunkard are the drunkard and the glutton that the drunkard are the drunkard are the drunkard and the glutton that the drunkard are the drunkard are the drunkard and the glutton that the drunkard are the drunkar they had filled a few casks with liquor, one of them took a great coal of fire, and having quenchso helpless that he cannot stand up. You must

tell you to " Inquire at Amos Gile's Distillery."

Children's Contributions. ded that it was the work of supernatural agents. At any rate, they had done so much that he thought he could afford to attend meeting that good book which would show them the way to heaven, most of them are so wicked and careles could pardon sin without an atonement, that the they would not send for it then. There are a great many in this country, that will not have the and that all men would certainly be saved. He was much pleased, and inwardly resolved he would send his minister a half-cask of wine, and ble to the heathen. If we love their souls, we must send it to them. If we want to see them happy, and holy, we must send it to them. If we happy, and holy, we must send it to them. If we in which the proud, yea, and all that do wickedly want to have them know how good and how shall be stubble, and the day that cometh shall sweet it is to love Jesus, and serve the Lord, we must send it to them. If we want to see meeting houses, and Sabbath schools, and industry, and ble, and preachers to explain it to the people. If we wish to see the heathen escape hell and go to heaven, we must send them the gospel.

Do you not often hear your ministers and your littless and mothers praying for the salvations is there and mothers praying for the salvations is the salvation of the salvati good laws in heathen lands, we must send the Bi-

THE COLLAPSE. Inquire at Amos Giles' Distillery.' Save the heathen without the Bible. If we pray 'Delirium tremens. Inquire at Deacon Giles' in earnest, and in such a way as to please the Lord, we shall do something. Suppose little chil-Many of the casks had on them inscriptions like the following: Distilled drant hand liquid drant the following: Distilled drant hand liquid drant the bodies of those whose souls are coming there. Some of the demons had even taken sentences from the scripthose whose souls are coming there. Some of the demons had even taken sentences from the scriptures, and marked the hogsheads thus: 'Who lath hogsheads thus: 'Who hath here at Deacon Giles' Distillery.' 'Who hath here at Deacon Giles' Distillery.' Others had written sentendary and the children sit down and eat away, and say, and the children sit down and eat away, and say, and the children sit down and eat away, and say, and the children sit down and eat away, and say, and the children sit down and eat away, and say, an ces like the following: A potion from the lake of fire and being the in its appearance was as follows:

and the condress the condition of the conditions of and mice to eat; and they say, poor old man, are you not very cold? but they give him no clothes to cover his cold, naked limbs. Would you think was against their principles to take any wages for work done between Saturday night and Monday him some victuals and some clothes."—Now you Prov. 24: 11, 12. them, and they went away, and he saw them no cannot be fed, and clothed, and saved. Jesus says, if ye love me, keep my commandments? were sent into the country, and duly hoisted on to all the world, and preach the gospel to every their stoups, in conspicuous situations, in the tay- creature.' And yet some people are displeased because we send missionaries to the heathen; er had the first glass been drawn from any of them, than the invisible inscriptions flamed out on the cask-head to every beholder. 'Consumption' money to send them Bibles and tracts. Oh, children, does not this make your hearts ache? Can you not sigh, and weep when you think that there

months. Do not spend your money for little triwant of Bibles and preachers.

But what can children do with their little six cent pieces? it would take a long time for us to raise money enough in this way to do any good.'
I will tell you what you can do. Suppose that
one million of children in the United States lay up six cent pieces once in three months for missiona-ries, or printing Bibles. (And there are a great many more children than this.) How much money would there be do you think? There would the habit of using it, or to reform those who be one million of quarters, half a million of half do use it. Public sentiment and practice dollars; two hundred and fifty thousand whole have been unfavorable to such a reforma-This would print half a million of Bibles and testaments every year. Or if given to the missionaries, would support four or five hundred of them among the heathen. Or if laid out in printing tracts, it would print enough in about The Deacon had to turn a vast quantity of liquor into the street, and burn up the hogsheads;
and his distillery has smelled of brimstone ever
since; but he would not give up the trade. He
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since of the brandy they were drinkling about the price of th now what children could do if they would all go of them broke out, and told him they had enough of bot things where they came from, without drinking damination in the distillery. And when they said that, it seemed to the Deacon as if their breath burned blue; but he was not certain, and could not tell what to make of it. Then he offered them a uittance of money; but they get a part of the would not give up the trade. He trade. He carries it on still, and every time I see his advertise it on still, and every time I see his advertise it on still, and every time I see his advertise it on still, and every time I see his advertise it on still, and every time I see his advertise it on still, and every time I see his advertise it on still, and every time I see his advertise it on still, and every time I see his advertise it on still, and every time I see his advertise it on still, and every time I see his advertise it on still, and every time I see his advertise it on still and every time I see his advertise it on still and every time I see his advertise it on still and every time I see his advertise it on still and every time I see his advertise it on still and every time I see his advertise it on still and every time I see his advertise of the use of tobacco by their examing, struck an old man by the name of Collins, and Mr. Charles Whiple, Newbury ple.

Some of those who mourn over the wick-ling about the use of tobacco by their examing, struck an old man by the name of Collins, and Mr. Charles Whiple, Newbury ple.

Some of those who mourn over the wick-ling about the use of tobacco by their examing, struck an old mot know any better. Can you not pity them? You would have been in their place, if the Lord had not know any better. Can you not pity them? You would have been in their place, if the Lord had not know any better. Can you not pity them? You would have been in their carries it on still and within they were the seed of the beat and Mr. Charles Whiple, Newbury and Mr. Charles Whiple, Newbury and the price of the beat was not carries it on still and within gospel? If none of them would go to teach you an influence and example are indeed lalies and swear. Others love rum and tobacco, how to serve God, and to be saved from hell? If you were to see them spend all their money for mentable. candy, and dolls, and whistles and such things, and never think to send, you the Bible—Oh how co because it is a fashionable practice. bad you would feel. You would think that their Lads in this way, follow the example of hearts were as hard as a flint. Now you must do young men, and seem to suppose that the

> little piece of money into it once a month, or twice dies in their 'teens,' who find it pleasant to in two or three months, and when you drop it in, take a little scented pulverized tobacco or say, 'this is for the heathen: Oh, how we ought love and pity the poor heathen.3

Chr. Index. UNCLE CHARLES.

What saith the Scripture?

that they may follow strong drink; that continu till night, till wine inflame them; and the harp, and the viol, and the pipe, and wine are in their feasts; but they regard not the work of the Lord, neither consider the operations of his hands; there- have any intercourse with society without fore hell hath enlarged herself and opened her frequently meeting with chewers, smokers mouth without measure. Is. 5: 11, 12, 14.

Strong drink shall be bitter to them that drink Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise. Prov.

Do not drink wine, nor strong drink; thou nor thy sons with thee, when ye go into the tabernacle of the congregation, lest ye die. Lev. 20: 9. Ye cannot drink the cup of the Lord and the cup of devils. 2 Cor. 10: 21.

Wo to them that drink wine in bowls; that

For they eat the bread of wickedness and drink

Therefore, thus saith the Lord of hosts, the God

shall come to poverty. Prov. 23: 20, 21.

For while they be folden together as thorns, and while they be drunken as drunkards, they

year? I answer Intemperance. Well then, why are people intemperate? To that question I must tell you to "Inquire at Amos Gile's Distilleru." If the people intemperate is a superstant of them that are overcome with wine. Is 28: 1—8.

Come ye, say they, I will fetch wine, and we

will fill ourselves with strong drink, and to-mor-row shall be as this day, and much more abundant. Is. 56: 12. Behold the Lord hath a mighty and strong one

which as a tempest of hall, and a destroying storm, as a flood of mighty waters overflowing, shall cast down to the earth with the hand. Is. 28: 3. And take heed to yourselves, lest at any time your hearts be overcharged with surfeiting and drunkermess, and so that day come upon you unawares. Luke 21: 34.

Nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards shall inherit the kingdom of God. 1 Cor. 6: 10. Now the day cometh that shall burn as an oven

burn them up, saith the Lord of hosts, that it shall leave them neither root nor branch. Mal. 4: 1.

Let us walk honestly, not in rioting and drunkenness. Rom. 13: 13.

putteth thy bottle to him, and maketh him drunken also. Habak 2: 15.

Saying, I shall have peace, though I walk in the imagination of my heart, to add drunkenness to thirst; the Lord will not spare him; but then

A Physician But and if that evil servant shall say in his heart,

my Lord delayeth his coming, and shall begin to smite his fellow servants, and to eat and drink with the drunken, the Lord of that servant shall come in a day when he looketh not for him, and

But if thou forbear to deliver them that is drawn unto death, and those that are ready to be slain, if thou sayest behold we knew it not! doth not he years ago—the shelf of the apothecary.—Laminary. to cover his cold, naked limbs. Would you think they cared much about the beggar? No, you would say, or think, 'father says he pities this poor beggar, but we know he will be glad enough when he not render to every man according to his work?

TOBACCO:

The use of this narcotic poison has become so general, that it imposes a large and oppressive tax on the community. An investigation of this subject is very

desirable, and would result in a general conviction that a regard to the pecuniary interests of the country presents a sufficient are such hard-hearted people in our land! And motive, (if there were none other) for an of this filthy and poisonous article. Could some correct information be obtained respecting the expenditures which are made for this poisonous weed, it would be the for this poisonous weed, it would be the fles, when the heathen are going down to hell for means of adding many friends to the cause of total abstinence from its use.

The quantity of tobacco which is consumed in the different ways of chewing, smoking and snuffing, is, to say the least enormous, and doubtless very much greater than would at first be supposed. The temlittle either to prevent men from acquiring the habit of using it, or to reform those who have been unfavorable to such a reformation. The erroneous opinion which has prevailed respecting the utility of the article, ignorance of its poisonous and injurious qualities, and above all the love of the gratification derived from its stimulating effects, have led to a reform. The use of stoners under the act of this rule, specific stimulants generally has been thought to be too harmless, and men have not felt as they Nov. 7th, 425; invalid pensioners, 62; pensioners should have done, their moral obligations to under the act of 1832, 1,120.

bath school books to teach you a better way. If lift up the warning voice against intoxicatyou were in their place and they were in your ing liquors are unfortunately so inconsistent dace, what would you think they ought to do? as to stimulate their own bodies with this Would you not think they were very cruel if they narcotic substance, and countenance others could not spend a little money to send you the in the same practice. The effects of such

Thousands have commenced using tobac-There was a man who used frequently to beto them as you would that they should do to you.
This is right. This is respectable and genmacaboy snuff. There are many men whose pockets always contain a tobacco box, and an earthen pipe or cigars, and who would severely feel the loss of them. Wo to them that rise up early in the morning, are of both sexes, the young and old, and · It is painful to notice how many there individuals of every class and profession who are addicted to the habit of using tobacco. We can hardly walk the streets, or and snuff-takers.

So great is the demand for tobacco, and so ready its market, that almost every groeery in the country is well supplied with it, It is not for kings to drink wine, nor for princes strong drink; lest they drink and forget the law, and pervert the judgment of the afflicted. Prov.

The expense of cultivating and preparing for the maker such an immense quantity of this plant as are called for and consumed in the United States, and the various branches of two terms in a year of twenty-two weeks each in the United States, and the various branches of the maker such an immense quantity of the boys. Instruction is given in the Greek and Latin Languages, and the various branches of Literature and Science, requisite for entering College, or engaging in a Mercantile life. There are two terms in a year of twenty-two weeks each in the United States, and the profits of the merchants and retailer upon it, will amount at least to several millions annually.

The annual expense to an individual who uses this narcotic in the country, where the cheapest cigars, the common kind of tobaccause the seat of violence to come near; but they are not grieved for the affliction of Joseph. Amos 4 dollars. Some individuals have informed 4 dollars. Some individuals have informed me, that their tobacco bill has been 7 or 8 Who bath woe? Who hath sorrow? Who hath wounds without cause? They that tarry long at the wine; that go to seek mixed wine. Prov. 23: 29—35. dollars per year. In cities where the most

Such expenses, although they may appear small, amount in several years to sums of considerable consequence. How many families there are in this state which are destitute of many of the necessaries of life, because the parents and sometimes children so helplesss that he cannot stand up. You must to write, apparently by way of experiment, upon the heads of the different vessels. Just as it was dawn, they left off work, and all vanished together. In the morning the Deacon was puzzled to the morning the Deacon was puzzled to the morning the Deacon was puzzled to the different vessels. It is to take them no good.

So helplesss that he cannot stand up. You must touch not,—taste not,—handle not.

What has caused so much wickedness and mistery? What has broken many a mother's heart? What causes men to pay such large taxes every to the crown of pride, the drunkards of the world, to spend our property for so base.

a purpose as the gratification of unnatural

ppetites ? The expenditures of the country for the The expenditures of the country for the use of ardent spirits have been calculated with much interest, and offered as an argument of consequence in favor of the temperance reformation, has ameliorated the condition of many destitute individuals and condition of many destitute individua condition of many destitute individuals and families, and done much for the promotion of the benevolent objects and the general with the text are introduced.

greater things.

The millions which are expended annually in the country for the use of tobacco, would afford a noble aid in the cause of Bible, tract and missionary societies, and the benevolent enterprises of the day. No one can say that he is contributing all in his power for these purposes, who spends his money to stimulate his system with this narcotic schstance. Will not the Christian, the philanthropist, and the friend of tem-

January 29, 1834. Chr. Mirror.

Summary.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL IN LEXINSTON KY .- We are gratified to learn that a house of entertainment is at length established in our city, which will be conducted on strict temperance principles dont spirits are a poison, and are classed with the poisons, in works on Materia Medica. How preclassed with the posterous, then, for the proprietors of our hotels to furnish this dangerous article as a beverage for their guests! 'As well might they keep corrosive sublimate and calomel for the use of their custom-

A PREDICTION ACCOMPLISHED .- About five and twenty years ago, when the venerable Col. Stevens of Hoboken, first applied to the legislature, of New Jersey, for liberty to construct a rail road across that state; he was asked, rather in derision, how fast he intended to travel on his hobby. He replied, with his usual enthusiasm, that he expect ed at some future day, steam carriages would run on New Jersey rail roads, and as fast as their pig-cons flew. A few days ago one of the locomotive engines of the Camden and Amboy rail road, while running at great speed, with no cars attached, came upon a flock of pigeons. The birds flew in the line of the road, but the locomotive overtook them, and killed two of their number.

LEGISLATIVE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—At the innual meeting of the Massachusetts Legislative Temperance Society, held at the State House, the following officers of the society, were chosen for the year ensuing, viz:-

President-John Davis.

Auditor—Benj. Thompson.

Executive Committee—Howard Lothrop, Jesse Kimball, Eliphalet Williams, Levi Farwell, Sam-

uel Mixter, Theron Metcalf, and David Baxter. Sober vs. Drune .- On Thursday last, two brigs destined to a foreign port were ready for sea. They lay near together, and one steamer was to have taken them both to the Hook. The crew of perance reformation has as yet done but one brig came on board hale and hearty, and she has now been three days on her voyage with a good wind. The erew of the other brig came on board, so much intoxicated, that the captain did not dare to venture himself and the property in their hands, and she lies at the wharf still. So much for the good rum does to sailors .- J. Com.

PENSIONERS.—The number of revolutionary nsioners on the rolls of the war department under the act of 18th March, 1818, was, on the 7th and others disposed, are requested to obtain names Nov. last, 10,566; invalid pensioners, 3,940; pen-Nov. last, 10,566; invalid pensioners, 3,940; pensioners under the act of June 7th, 1832, 27,978.

"The Pledge," is the name of a new temperance paper, which is to be published once a fortnight in Lowell, by Dearborn & Bellows. It is pledged to inculcate the doctrine of total abstinence, not only from ardent spirits, but from all intoxicating liquors of every class.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS .- A memorial has been prepared for signature in Salem, the object of which is to petition the Congress of the United States, to pass an act of non-intercourse with France, until the treaty of 1831 shall be complied with-and not resort to war or reprisals.

General Orders have been issued announcing the appointment, of General Henry A. S. Dearborn to the office of Adjutant General of the Militia of the Commonwealth, in place of General Wm. H. Sumner, resigned.

NEW ORLEANS, JAN. 17 .- Col. Austin, it is statd, has again been arrested by the Mexican authorities. The charge now preferred against him, is high treason.

Braintree, Mass. Boarding School.

(Ten Miles South of Baston.)

THE Spring and Summer Term of the Braintree Boarding School for Boys, will commence on the second Wednesday of April. The pleasant and covernient house and granned of Dr. Stephen and convenient house and ground of Dr. Stephen
Thayer, situated near the Lyceum and the Rev. R.
S. Storrs' Meeting house will be fitted up for the
accommodation of the School. This School is innded to give youth an Intellectual, Moral, and Prac-

tical education.

The number of pupils is limited to twenty-five; boarded in the family, and under the immediate care boarded in the family, and subject at all times and control of the principal, and subject at all times to such discipline as is dictated by a strict regard to their health, safety, proficiency, and morals. Particular attention is paid to the neatness and regularitwo terms in a year of twenty-two weeks each. Expenses, \$75 a term, (exclusive of clothing and Expenses, \$75 a term, (exclusive of clothing and stationery;) one third paid in advance. No deduction will be made for absence, except in case of sickness. Books and Stationery furnished, if desired, at the lowest prices. CHARLES DICKSON,

Reference can be made to the following gentlemen, hose sons have been under the instruction ofthe Principal, viz:— Dr. JOHN HOMANS.

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TAMES LORING, 132 Washington street, has just published the Massachusetts Register for 1835, containing the names of the new Legislature, new City Officers, Justices, Lawyers, Ministers and Doc tors, throughout the State; with the Cashiers of the Banks in Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire, and the names of the Banks in Connecticut and Rhode

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other useful information.

Also,—just published—Stories of General Warren, in relation to the Fifth of March Massacre, and the Battle of Bunker Hill. By a Lady of Boston.

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QUIMBY Bookseller, Charlestown, Mass. has published Outlines of the Life of Christ, for the aid of Adult Bible Classes engaged in studying the New Testament Scripture History, as adopted and used in Bowdoin Street Church adult Bible Classes. The price is trifling, and will be found to posses much value, to such persons. A specimen of the work may be seen at Mr. Wm. Peirce's Bookstore, Boston.

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